The Bombay Gazette

10,397—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
S. NEPAUL	3538 600	H. Wyatt	4th July.
CATHAY	2863 500	W. M. Robbie	11th ,,
PESHAWUR	2800 600	R. J. Haisey	18th ,,
VENETIA	3736 450	A. B. Daniell	25th ,,
MIRZAPORE	2975 450	P. Harris	1st Aug.
SUTLEJ	2951 500	R. Harvey	8th ,,
SUTLEJ	4100 750	A. H. Johnson	15th ,,
MALWA	1909 500	G. W. Atkinson	22nd ,,
MUZAFFORE	3867 600	C. G. Perrins	29th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 4 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. Passengers by the others transhipped at Brindisi. Change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 550
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class.	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1882.
SHANNON	1300 750	J. S. Murray	14th July.
CLYDE	4100 750	E. M. Edmond	28th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued 1st Class. 2nd Class.

To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months) Rs. 600 Rs. 375

To Penang and back (available for two months) 150 75

To Penang or Singapore and back do. 450 225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, June 23, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamer, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 15th of each month, calling at MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

TO ALEXANDRIA OF PORT SAID.		TO MARSEILLES.	
LIV.	including wines.	I Class ..Rs 320	including wines.
II do.	With food.	II do. 230	With food.
III do.		III do. 135	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. From 3 to 7 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy baggage will be delivered in LONDON FOR OR CHARGE to the extent allowed in the rates of the following ports. Extra Luggage will be charged for at the rates obtaining from the Agents.

Both the Steamers will leave Bombay on the 1st Class Steamers will leave Genoa on the

BREMANIA, Tuesday, 1st August, 1882.
CHINA, on Friday, 1st September, 1882.

Passengers and their baggage are carried on board, Cargo or cattle, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m. and 10 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for Tickets to London, available for

	Class.		Class.
First Goods	do.	Calais Route Rs 95	Brigitter Route Rs 80
Second do.	do.	do. .. 75	do. .. 55
Third do.	do.	do. .. 145	do. .. 130
Fourth do.	do.	do. .. 105	do. .. 95

For further particulars and information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company, Bombay, July 3, 1882. Passage House, Elphinstone Circle, Horn. Bay.

ADSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail
ARGO	A. Vecchi	2,000	400	3th July.
ARIADNE	B. Crillanovich	1,927	400	8th Aug.
ARMINIUS	G. Donclich	1,927	400	8th Sept.
ARCHIMEDES	G. Marussich	3,600	550	8th Oct.
ORION	G. Maborcich	3,600	550	8th Nov.

Rates of Passage-money exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as follows:

To Trieste via Port	1st Class. Rs. 400 ..	2nd Class. Rs. 280 ..	Deck. Rs. 140 0
Aden	375 ..	226 ..	113 0
Port Said	353 ..	213 ..	106 8
Malta	309 ..	210 ..	123 9
Brindisi	170 ..	130 ..	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail
ARGO	G. Marussig	2,294	420	2nd Aug.
ORION	G. Maborcich	3,600	550	2nd Sept.

Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day of sailing.

Goods will be forwarded by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S.S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.		1882
Erick Hall	W. Brand	2,700	400	About	5th July.
Hall Line	Verrill	4,100	900	,,	29th July.
Wyoming	F. Collin	2,700	400	,,	19th Aug.
Royal Oak	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	,,	6th Sept.
Hall Line	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	,,	27th Sept.
Hall Line	J. Verrill	4,100	900	,,	11th Oct.
General Hall	O. Lloyd	4,000	500	,,	28th Oct.
Wyoming	F. Collin	2,700	400	,,	15th Nov.
Royal Oak	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	,,	6th Dec.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For rates, passage forms of information, and other particulars apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., 52, KING'S ROAD, and Co.

CARGO.

Cargo can be carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, Bremen, Boston, and Philadelphia.

Also for shipment of packages from up-country by this line at through rates.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

6, Apollo Bunder Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM

OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all parts of the World to EGYPT, PALESTINE, EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALASIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS OF THE GLOBE.

Special arrangements for travelling through India are made under the special authority of the Government of India and the Indian Railway Companies are incorporated in the Tickets for International Travellers.

Coupons are provided against the Italian Government Administration, THOS. COOK & SON, Bankers, issue through passengers from India, which will be available via Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c.

Circulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, Bankers, Bombay (originators of the European Coupon system), established 1841.

THE BOMBAY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SALE.

TWO Cylindrical STEAM-BOILERS 30 feet long and seven feet in diameter. Gallowayed with all the necessary mountings, which can be seen present, by Messrs. Richard, Walker and Co., Foreshore, Port.

For particulars, apply to the Manager at the Spinning and Weaving Mills, or the Agents at the Fort Factories-street, Fort.

By order,
DOSSEE BUSTOMJEE MODY,
Secretaries.

Bombay, 19th June, 1882.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEPTEMBER HAY under schedule No. 1 to the Commissariat Department at Bombay, Deolalee, Bhosawal, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Jalnah, Baroda, Deesa, Rajkot, Deesa for Mhow, Ashgarh, Neemuch, Nusseerabad for the calendar year 1883.

Tenders will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers at the above mentioned stations up to noon of the 22nd August next, when they will be opened in the presence of such of the contractors as may be present.

Forms of tenders, schedules, and conditions with further particulars may be had on application at either of the above stations.

No tender will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any tenders.

Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money, viz., 2½ per cent. on the value of the contract in Treasury receipts. Bills or hundies cashing will be received.

The acceptance of the Tender must be furnished with the Government Loan Papers to the extent of 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

F. OSTREHAN, Lieut. Colonel,
For Commissary General.

Commissariat-General's Office, Bombay, 19th June, 1882.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. GOA, 1,906 tons, Captain G. Self, sails on MONDAY, 17th July, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 26th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HENZADA, 2,078 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 5th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, as the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. ARABIA, 1,080 Tons, on MONDAY, 10th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Dushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on FRIDAY, 7th July, 1882, at 4 p.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on SATURDAY, 15th July, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNSWEETENED GIN,

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW SEASON'S MAKE

OF

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BOMBAY CHUTNEY

Is prepared with the purest and finest ingredients at their Manufactory, Byculla.

It is indisputably the best condiment of its kind in India.

Per Bottle Cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co. (Ld.)

REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER'S OZO

IS a delightful sparkling health-sustaining beverage, a dissipator of mental and nervous affections, and a renewer of physical power.

Cash Rs. 2 per dozen.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands, (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, "NINE ELMS"

PORTLAND CEMENT, as used for the new Edystone Light-house, the Royal Dockyard at Portsmouth, the Thames Tunnel and Subway, the Menai Bridges, the Houses of Parliament, the Abbeystead Water Works, &c., &c.

Price Rs. 8-8 per Cask of 400 lbs.

35, Meadow-street. WARDEN & Co.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,

ESTABLISHED 1867.

BOMBAY, 28, Apollo Street.
LONDON, 27, Leadenhall Street, E. C.
TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES.
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also TELEGRAPH payments at current rates of Exchange to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages, including addresses when registered, 3 words. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & CO.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

SPECIAL care is taken to secure accuracy and despatch in dispensing PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS BY

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE THE UNIVERSITY BUILDING,
BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR'S SPECIAL MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

CHEMICAL FOOD.

Parrish's Compound Syrup of the Phosphates for Children or people of delicate constitution.
Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

EASTON'S SYRUP,
Containing the Phosphates of Iron, Quinine, and Strychnine,
An invaluable remedy for general debility.
Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE HYDRATE OF CHLORAL,
A valuable sedative, and most useful for Sea-sickness.
Re. 1-8 per bottle.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
5, Rampart-row Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the LICENCES for the RETAIL SALE of COUNTRY LIQUOR under different Shops, such as Taverns, Retail Liquor Shops, Toddy Spirit Shops and Toddy Shops, for the period of one year commencing from 1st August, 1882, and ending 31st July, 1883, WILL BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on MONDAY, the 10th July, 1882 (and on such following days as may be fixed hereafter) at 12 a.m. in the Collector's Office, New Secretariat.

Conditions of sale and other particulars can be learnt on inquiry at the Collector's Office.

H. E. JACOMB, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 3rd July, 1882.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to this office notice of the 12th ult., INVITING TENDERS for the OPIUM FARM of this Collectorate for the year 1882-83, it is NOTIFIED for the information of intending tenderers that Government having been pleased to REDUCE the PASS DUTY on MALWA OPIUM by Rs. 50 per Chest, the successful tenderer guaranteeing a minimum vend of Opium will be required, on his failing to take or import the full guaranteed quantity of Opium, to PAY DUTY at Rs. 4-10-1 only instead of Rs. 5 as heretofore on every lb. by which the quantity actually taken or imported by him may fall short of the minimum quantity guaranteed.

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,
For Acting Collector.

Ahmedabad, Collector's Office, 1st July, 1882.

MADON'S NEVER FAILING PULMONIC BALM

HAS already gained a repute for its curative properties for Cough, Cold, Asthma, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness of Sound, and other varieties of Chest and Lung affections. It is comprised of simply vegetable drugs, and may be given to children and delicate persons without the least fear.

Per bottle Re. 1 and annas 8.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, &c.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MADON'S
PARISIAN
HAIR-DOUCHE,
PARISIAN
HAIR-DOUCHE,
PARISIAN
HAIR-DOUCHE,

ANOURISHING and STRENGTHENING TONIC for the HAIR, a valuable article for the Toilet, strengthens the hair, promotes its growth, and keeps it free from scurf and dandriff, imparting a cooling sensation to the head.

Please ask for Parisian Hair-Douche only which possesses the above qualities.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

☞ Can also be had of Messrs. COOPER and Co., Book-sellers, Stationers, &c., of East-street, Poona.

Prepared only by
B. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

PREPARED under a new process from the flesh and bones of the Domestic Fowls, highly nutritious and sustaining, and an essential article for Invalids and Persons suffering from weakness and exhaustion.

☞ Please ask for MADON'S EXTRACT OF CHICKEN only which is of pleasant flavour, free from fat and easily sustained by weakest of stomachs.

SPECIAL TERMS TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

Per pot, Rs. 2.

B. S. MADON & Co.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for dispatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1879 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1879 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Settlements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 25.)
AFRICA—EAST COAST.
ZANZIBAR.
SHOAL IN ENGLISH PASS.

THE British Hydrographic Department has notified that information has been received from Commander Mather Byles, H. M. S. *Seagull*, of the existence of a shoal over which that vessel passed on 9th March 1882, lying near the fairway of English pass, northern approach to Zanzibar harbour.

This shoal (*Seagull shoal*), about 30 yards long in a north and south direction and 10 yards in width, consists of black sand and coral, with a least depth of 13 feet at low water spring tides over a coral head, and 3½ fathoms close around; it lies with the following bearings and distances:—

Large house on Bet-el-Ras..S. S. E. ¼ E.
West extreme of Chango Island .. S. W. ¼ W., distant 2¼ miles.
White square castellated house north of Bet-el-Ras..E. ¼ N., ,, 1¼ ,,

These bearings place Seagull shoal in lat. 6° 5′ 10″ S., long 39° 11′ 15″ E.

(The bearings are Magnetic. Variation 10½° Westerly in 1882.)

By direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, Calcutta, 21th June, 1882.

This Notice affects the following:—
BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 651, 655, and 6109;
also Africa Pilot, Part III, 1878, page 347.
Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 101.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay,
Marine Department.

THE BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.
IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following RESOLUTIONS passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company held on the 30th June, 1882, were CONFIRMED at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 30th June, 1882:—

1. That the Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 6 of 1882.
2. That Mr. Goculdass Jugmohundass be, and he is hereby, appointed Liquidator without remuneration.
3. That the Liquidator be, and he is hereby, authorised and empowered to sell, assign, transfer, and make over unto a certain Limited Joint Stock Company intended shortly to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 6 of 1882, to be called the Broach Cotton Company, Limited, having a capital of Rs. 2,00,000, divided into 2,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, the houses, land, and premises, and all the property, moveable and immoveable, and the business and goodwill, assets and effects, rights and credits of the said Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, save and except the profits earned by the Company from July 1, 1881, to June 30, 1882, on the working of the Factories, which is to be distributed amongst the shareholders of the Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, upon his receiving in consideration of such transfer and sale 1,400 fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rs. 100 each in the said Broach Cotton Company, Limited, for the purpose of being distributed amongst the shareholders of the said Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, in proportion of the shares held by such shareholders, i.e., so that they shall receive one fully paid-up share of the nominal value of Rs. 100 in the Broach Cotton Company, Limited, for every share of Rs. 250 of the Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, held by them. That the aforesaid sale, assignment, and transfer of the property of the Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, to the said Broach Cotton Company, Limited, be made by the Liquidator on condition that the said Broach Cotton Company, Limited, covenant and undertake to perform and fulfil all the agreements, contracts, and obligations, and to pay and to discharge all the just debts and liabilities of the said Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, the said Broach Cotton Company, Limited, taking over the business of the said Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, and being entitled to the profits thereof, and liable for the debts incidental thereto, as from the first day of July, 1882.
4. That the Liquidator be, and he is hereby, empowered to do all acts authorised, and exercise all powers given, to Liquidators by sections 201, 202, and 204 of the Indian Companies' Act of 1882.

GOCULDAS JUGMOHANDAS,
Liquidator.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1882.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON, 1882.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

Beg to announce that they have just opened out their

ANNUAL SHIPMENT OF

SUPERIOR WATERPROOF CLOTHING

OF THE VERY BEST LONDON MANUFACTURE,

Specially made for the Indian Market, and of the same superior quality that has characterised their previous importations.

DRAB VULCANISED WATERPROOF COATS,
Light, Durable, and Reversible.

Length	46	48	50	52	54	56 inches.
Rupees	12-8	13-0	13-8	14-0	15-0	16-0 each.

INVERNESS CAPES, of same material.

Length	48	50	52	54	56 inches.
Rupees	18-0	18-8	19-0	20-0	21-0 each.

LEGGINGS to match the above, per pair ..... Rs. 4-8
COSMOPOLITAN CAPS, each ..... ,, 4-0

FINE DRAB TWILL CAMBRIC COATS,
With the waterproofing between two textures.

Length	48	50	52	54	56 inches.
Rupees	25-8	26-8	27-8	28-8	30-0 each.

LEGGINGS to match, per pair ..... Rs. 7-8
COSMOPOLITAN CAPS, each ..... ,, 5-0

BLUE CASHMERE REGULATION CAVALRY CAPES,
with the waterproofing between two textures.

Length	48	50	52	54	56 inches.
Rupees	36-0	37-8	39-0	40-8	42-0 each.

STOUT WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS, fitted with brass eyelets.

Size 6 feet long by 3 feet broad, each Rs. 10-0
,, 7 ,, 4½ ,, ,, 16-0
,, 8 ,, 5 ,, ,, 22-8

SUBJECT TO 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CLOTHING FOR THE MONSOON.

MESSRS. ASQUITH AND LORD have a very superior stock of Serges, Tweeds, Homespuns and Cheviots suitable for wear during the MONSOON.

They have also a large and superior assortment of Stout Diagonals for Morning or Visiting Coats, and gentlemen requiring a garment well cut and made, the quality of which can be guaranteed, are respectfully requested to inspect their stock.

Their New Catalogue, containing simple instructions for self-measurement with patterns of materials, will be forwarded to Mofussil residents on receipt of an application.

ASQUITH AND LORD,

THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR

Have always on hand a good assortment of

"TOILET REQUISITES,"

comprising:

SOAPS,
TOOTH POWDERS,
TOOTH PASTE,
TOOTH BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,
PERFUMES,
EAU DE COLOGNE,
TOILET VINEGAR,
RAZORS,
STROPS,
POMADES,
HAIR WASHES,
HAIR BRUSHES,
NAIL BRUSHES,
CLOTHES BRUSHES,

And other articles too numerous to detail.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

STANDARD POLICIES.

LAST year the amount of New Assurances effected by the Standard Life Office was upwards of £1,400,000 sums assured, and is believed to be the largest business transacted during the year by any office in the United Kingdom. This result is no doubt to be attributed in a great measure to the freedom from restrictions which marks the STANDARD POLICY, and to the name the Company has acquired for sound and liberal management.

DETAILS of the Investments (Five and three quarter million Pounds Sterling) and every information may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

Standard Life Office, Bombay, June 1882.

"THE ROYAL WEDDING."

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.
The Home News, 5th *May*, 1882, *page* 14.

THE Champagne consumed at the Royal Wedding was

WACHTER'S ROYAL CHARTER BRAD.

SOLE AGENTS:

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BOMBAY Address: Old Club House, Rampart Row, W.
CALCUTTA Address: 10, Hare Street.
MADRAS Address: 16, Second Line Beach.
LAHORE Address: Beau Parc, Upper Mall.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON 67 YEARS.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 39 YEARS.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

CHRONOMETER & WATCHMAKERS.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver hunting lever watch, in stout sterling silver cases.

Nett Rs. 45.
With keyless action,
Nett Rs. 60.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver crystal case lever watch in stout sterling silver case.

Nett Rs. 42.
With Keyless action,
Nett Rs. 58.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S German silver keyless crystal-faced watches with superior full-jewelled lever movement, that will stand riding and a great deal of rough usage.

Rs. 30, Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S celebrated Campaign watch, so favorably known by almost every officer in Her Majesty's Indian Army.

Rs. 35 and Rs. 40 Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S Railway Watches, of three different large sizes, with very powerful lever movements, is a first-rate time-keeper, and the strongest watch in existence.

Rs. 40, Rs. 45, and Rs. 55 Cash.

All the above Watches being keyless and crystal-cased, they never require opening, the winding being done by the knob, and the setting by pressing in the pin with the nail and turning the knob to left or right.

GOLD WATCHES from Rs. 60 to Rs. 400.

Repeaters, Clockwatches, Chronographs, Calendar Watches and every kind of high class gold Watch in stock at from Rs. 450 to Rs. 3,000.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

POONA. C. MARCKS & CO., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, Limited.
(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the OFFICE of the Company is REMOVED to No. 2, Hornby Row.

GOKULDAS JUGMOHANDAS,
Liquidator.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1882.

NOTICE.—Owing to an unfortunate overnight in the INVITATION CARDS issued yesterday of the Members of the Elphinstone College Shakespeare Society's Performance in the Gaiety Theatre on WEDNESDAY, the 5th July, 1882, the Management begs to state for their kind information that the performance will take place at 9 p.m., precisely, Bombay time.

JUST RECEIVED,
PLAYING CARDS,
A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION FROM THOS. DE LA RUE & CO.
Each Pack neatly boxed.

	Rs. a.
Palace Gold "Dexter" Moguls, with Patent Index-Pips and Rounded Corners	2 4
Palace "Dexter" Moguls, with Patent Index-Pips and Rounded Corners	2 0
Palace Gold Moguls	2 4
Extra-Figured Moguls	1 12
Gold Moguls, Japanese Lacquer, with Rounded Corners and Ordinary Pips	1 12
Gold Moguls	1 8
"Slider" Moguls, Extra Thin and Highly Finished, with Rounded Corners and Ordinary Pips	1 8
Figured Moguls, Fancy Backs	1 1
Figured "Dexter" Moguls, with Patent Index-Pips and Rounded Corners	1 8
Club-House Moguls:—Plain, White or Plain Pin Backs	1 4
Second Moguls—Gold	1 0
Third Harrys, Rounded Corners and Ordinary Pips	0 12

COOPER & COMPANY,
Bombay: Meadow-street. Poona: East-street.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the registered Office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 11th July, 1882, at 3 p.m. (B. T.) to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st May 1882.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4.—To dispose of such other business as may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd July, 1882. Secretaries and Managers.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 4th to 10th July 1882, both days inclusive.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Office of the Company, situate at No. 3, Church Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of July, 1882, at 3.30 o'clock p.m. (B. T.) for the purpose of passing the following special Resolutions:—

I. That, in pursuance of the power in that behalf conferred by Sections 24 and 76 of the Indian Companies Act of 1882, the original frame of the Company's Regulations be, and the same is hereby, altered by rescinding the first of the Company's Regulations, and by substituting therefor the following Regulation:—

"The capital of the Company is Rupees One Million "Five Hundred Thousand, divided into one hundred and "fifty Shares of Rupees Ten thousand each, with power "to increase the said capital in manner hereinafter "mentioned, and with power to divide the said capital "into shares of smaller amount by subdivision of the "said shares of Rs. 10,000 each, in accordance with the "provisions of the Law for the time being in force."

II. That, in pursuance of the power conferred in that behalf by Section 76 of the Indian Companies Act of 1882, the fifth Regulation or article of association of the Company be altered by eliminating from the last line of the said fifth regulation the word "five" and by substituting in the said regulation the word "twenty" for the word "five."

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. H. B. FORES & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd July, 1882. Secretaries and Managers.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI PEEROZBAI, widow of BOMANJEE MERWANJEE MOWJEE, has CONTRACTED to SELL to Mr. RUSTOMJEE NANABHOY KARANJIA—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of fazendaree land or ground whereof Narotamdass Vasarai is the fazendar, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 315, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and other buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 31, situate on the east side of and fronting towards Sonapore Back-road, otherwise called Marine Lane-road, in the subdistrict of Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Bhies Bhimdasree, on or towards the west by the said Sonapore Back-road, otherwise called Marine Lane-road, on or towards the north partly by the property of Manockjee Hoosungjee and partly by a public passage, and on or towards the south by the First Marine Cross-lane, which said premises are at present in the occupation of Jivraldi Peerozbai, widow, and her tenants. SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of fazendaree land or ground whereof Narotamdass Vasarai is the fazendar, containing by admeasurement twenty-seven square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 315, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 30, situate on the Marine Cross-lane in the sub-district of Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and fronting the said First Marine Cross-lane on the north side thereof and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Fardoonjee, coal-broker, on or towards the west by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the north partly by the property hereinbefore firstly described and partly by

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 3.

ALL life in business this week has been checked by the anxiety felt regarding the Egyptian difficulty. And, although at the moment the general feeling here is, that the determination shown by the English Government to occupy the country in force, if need be, will bring about a settlement more rapidly than any other means, the situation is nevertheless sufficiently risky to render people very cautious as to how far they commit themselves to transactions through the Canal. It scarcely wants this, however, to render things here very quiet. The exceptionally fine harvest prospects at home are depressing the price of Wheat to a point which is rapidly contracting exports of the article into most limited compass; whilst the inferior quality of the existing stocks of Cotton in Bombay prevents the active state of the Liverpool market from exercising the influence on that branch of our exports which it otherwise might. This conjunction of circumstances naturally tends to keep freights very low, and for Liverpool to-day the quotations are 22s. 9d. by Canal and 35s. by Cape. Money for the same reasons, and the absence of speculation, keeps cheap, whilst Sterling Exchange, but for the action of Government in connection with Council drafts, and the support received from Calcutta and China, would materially decline. Respecting imports the best that can be said of them yet is that they are firm, but as regards the future prospects at the moment are extremely promising, the rains throughout the country being everywhere favourable.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Increase	Rs. 9,05,819
Do. do. Branches	Increase	„ 2,31,535
Other Deposits	Increase	„ 13,967
Government & other authorised Securities		
Loans	Increase	„ 7,76,193
Bills Discounted	Decrease	„ 1,56,157
Cash with Correspondents	Increase	„ 2,39,550
Cash and Currency Notes	Increase	„ 11,40,880

The increase in the Cash Balance, arising as it does from a reduction in the Bank's investments, and additions to the Government Balance, cannot be regarded as in any way indicative of easier money. At the same time the outside market is so easy that this has little effect, and to all appearance so far as the demands of real business are concerned, low rates of discount may be calculated on for some months to come. In the open market the current rate at present on approved securities is 2½ to 4 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE.—The market for Sterling opened firm after the departure of last mail, and for the time being there was every appearance of firmness. For Bank demand 1s. 8 1-16d. was done to some extent both ready and forward, and after it was known how Council drafts had gone there was an idea in some quarters that even higher figures would be established. It soon became evident, however, that the market would not follow the lead of Government, and since Wednesday a decidedly easier feeling has been apparent, resulting finally in a decline of 1-16 from the highest point. The following are to-day's closing quotations :—Bank Bills, on demand 1s. 8d., Telegraphic 1s. 7 15-16d., 3 months' sight 1s. 8 3-32d. ; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 3-16d. ; Francs, 3 months' sight 2·13¾.

The market at the moment is weak so far as Bombay is concerned, and leaving out the action of Government in connection with Council drafts, there is no doubt a much lower level would be established ; but should the minimum for Councils be maintained at 1s. 8d., and Calcutta and China maintain their present strength, the downward movement may not go much further.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The market has practically followed the tenor of the home telegrams regarding the Egyptian question. Opening at Rs. 101 for Fours we have fluctuated between that and Rs 100½, whilst Fours-and-a-half have vibrated betwixt Rs. 108 and Rs. 107½. The operations have been purely speculative throughout, and it has been impossible to foresee what would be the tendency from hour to hour. To-day we opened strong, and Fours touched Rs. 101½, Fours-and-a-half Rs. 107¾, but after the latest telegrams regarding Egypt were received, quotations receded to Rs. 101½ to ¾ and Rs. 107½ to ¾ respectively.

Were the Egyptian question out of the way, the position would warrant much higher figures, but so long as there is a possibility of war, or even a stoppage of the Suez Canal, we cannot look for anything but a copy of what has taken place during the past week.

SHARES.—A total absence of speculation has been the main feature of the market latterly, and as a general rule prices have steadily declined. In *Banks* we have to notice a fall of Rs. 10 in Bombays, and in *Land* Companies, Rs. 5 and Four Cornings Rs. 24 lower. *Press* shares have been very weak, as on the week, Prince of Wales have fallen Rs. 100, Bar Rs. 50, Sind Press Rs. 45, Apollo Rs. 40, East India Rs. 75, and others from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per shares. *Spinning* and *Weaving Mill* shares have ruled somewhat irregular. The decline in local shares has naturally been against the market, but in addition to this local speculators have also been operating for a fall. In most instances our quotations are the turn in buyers favour, but a definite idea that the Suez Canal was likely to be closed would rapidly change the whole aspect of affairs. Gold Mining shares are practically unsaleable.

PIECE-GOODS.—The firmness in Manchester and the decidedly favourable character of the crop reports throughout the country impart a certain amount of firmness to the market, and as regards the future a very hopeful feeling prevails. On the spot, however, the demand is not large, the offtake from the bazaar during the week being only estimated at about 1,000 packages, nor are prices quotably higher. The present though is always about the slackest time during the rains, and for ready goods things are rendered all the quieter by the desire on the part of dealers to quit their old stocks before they begin to receive their new supplies.

TWIST.—For English makes there is a moderate enquiry at about previous prices, which has not, however, resulted in a large business, as holders are rendered very firm by the tenor of the home advices. For *Local* Yarns the demand is not so brisk as it was, and prices are 1-16 to ¼ anna per lb. lower.

METALS.—*Copper* is dull at nominally unchanged prices, and the same may be said of *Yellow Metal*, but in neither instance are stocks at all excessive. *Iron* shows no improvement, supplies being large and the market dull.

COALS.—There has been an active demand both on the part of consumers and speculators for cargoes to arrive, but partly owing to fears regarding the safety of the Canal, and partly owing to the difficulty of getting tonnage outwards in face of the low rates ruling homewards, there have practically been no sellers, even at an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 1½ per ton on previous rates. On the bunder, however, a considerable quantity has changed hands at from Rs. 15 to Rs. 16 landed terms for Davison's and Cardiff according to quality.

COTTON.—With continued firm advices from Liverpool there has been a fair enquiry for export throughout the week at an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy, and had stocks here admitted of decent selection, a large business would probably have been done. As it is some 10,000 bales have changed hands since the departure of last mail mostly made up of F. G. F. to Good Faizpore, Good Dholleras and F. G. F. and Good Westerns. Every additional transaction, however, further weeds out the quality, and it is daily becoming more apparent that in the course of a few weeks export business will become almost impracticable, except in Westerns and Tinnivelly, owing to the absence of dry parcels, whilst unlike last year the stocks to come forward from up-country after the rains will be extremely limited.

The *Receipts* from up-country to date show the following comparisons :—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
For the week	18,128	25,672	16,038
Since 1st September	1,709,603	1,141,812	1,112,756
Since 1st January	1,158,823	986,831	991,767

The *Clearances for Sea* since 1st January have been 1,307,813 bales, as against 762,689 bales for the same period last year.

New Crop.—The reports of the rainfall from all quarters are now extremely favourable, and throughout Khandeish, the Berars and Guzerat, sowing has been or is being completed under the most auspicious circumstances. It is too early as yet to venture on an opinion of the extent of land actually put under Cotton, but from what we have heard, it is more likely to be under than over last season, which was in every way an exceptional one.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool *via* Canal without commission :—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Fine Oomra (Nominal)	Rs. 210=56d.	
Good do.	„ 204=5 7/32d.	
F.G.F. do.	„ 198=5 1/16d.	
G.F. do.	„ 190=4¾d.	
Fine Dholleras (Nominal)	„ 210=56d.	
Good do.	„ 200=53d.	
F.G.F. do.	„ 193=5d.	
G.F. do.	„ 188=4 13/16d.	
Good Ginned Dharwar	„ 210=54d.	
Good Westerns	„ 192=4 15/16d.	
F.G.F. do.	„ 186=4 25/32d.	

SEEDS. *Linseed* is now coming forward in but moderate quantities, and the quotation has remained unaltered throughout the week at Rs. 5-10 per cwt. Of *Rapeseed* there is only a very limited stock, and Yellow Guzerat is firmly held for Rs. 6-8 per cwt.

WHEAT.—The home demand has fallen off again under the influence of weaker advices, and there is very little in the shape of fresh business being done. As against previous contracts, however, there is still a strong enquiry which keeps prices at a level considerably above home values. We quote :—No. 1 Soft White Rs. 33 to Rs. 33-8, No. 2 Rs. 32 to Rs. 32-8, Soft Red Rs. 31 to Rs. 31-8, Hard White Rs. 33 to Rs. 33-8 per candy.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	785
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	960
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	120
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	2 do.	97

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,250	50	950
Akola Press Co.	85	500	all	..	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18p.ct.	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,140
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	470
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	30 p. c.	580
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	490
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	75
Camatic Press Co	500	1,000	500	50	1,075
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	30	235
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,170
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.a.	2,750
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	570
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	530
Mahomedi Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	345
New Indian Press	2,400	12	125	Rs. 15	215
Prince of W. Press	120	.....	1,500	250	2,075
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,200
Swadeshi Press Co	300	60	500	25	450
Volkart's Press Co.	450	00		50	660

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ltd.	2,500	400	400	50	230
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	5000	100	Rs. 10	138
New issue	..	100	50	..	60
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	500	500	30 p. s.	540
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ltd.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 40	745
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	915
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	905
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	695
Colaba Mills	800	50	1,000	50	900
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	540
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	Rs. 25	700
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	610
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan .. Spinning	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,055
Hyderabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,030
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	690
Jewraj Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,000
Jhandelah	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	900
Khatao Mackunzie	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	945
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	2,025
Mahalukhmi	600	1,000	500	Rs. 55	815
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 8	1,320
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	16 p. s.	2324
Morarjee Goculdas	1,850	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,225
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	810
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	915
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 45	550
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	315
Samoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	70	1,400
Shoiporre Mills	500	1,000	1,000	57 p. s.	1,200
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	930
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 40	810
Victoria Mills	850	1,000	1,000	60	820
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	915

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*3
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 30	820
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 3	227‡

* For distribution.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	90	1,000	1,000	100	430
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,350	100	100	4 p.c	150 to 140
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,625
Indian Guarantee Surotyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.ct.	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	5
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	99
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	30	430
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.cr.	12
Oriental Goverament Security Life Assurance Company.	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	2½	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,125
Rison Gold Mining Co. Ld.	30,000 A	10	6	..	2¾
Do.	1,000 B	100	100	..	60
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	980
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	13	201
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	20	..	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-1-6
Carolus	„ 230
Mexican Dollars	„ 223
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 231
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ bottomess	„ 106¾
Gold Leaf	19-5-1 to 19-5
Bar Gold, 19 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 19-5-3
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 19-4-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	„ 19-5
Pekin Gold Bars	„ 18-14-6

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on the 1st July, as compared with the statement of 24th June :—

LIABILITIES.	June 24. Rs.	July 1. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorised Securities	22,25,000	22,25,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	35,35,074	44,40,893
Do. do. at Branches	12,07,225	14,36,760
Other Deposits	2,16,03,872	2,16,17,839
Bank Bills	8,047	7,628
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,17,100	5,29,541
	3,91,96,318	4,02,59,062

ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorised Securities	61,62,110	56,27,510
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	11,02,702	10,58,470
Loans, on Security of do.	20,28,088	28,04,281
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,773	1,468
Bills Discounted	4,65,72,005	1,61,96,748
Stamps	2,815	2,777
Dead Stock Rs. 5,50,303		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,35,000	3,25,303	3,25,303
Bullion	1,43,827	53,290
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,93,497	6,33,347
Cash and Currency Notes	1,21,93,163	1,33,34,043
	3,91,96,318	4,02,59,062

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Argosy, 1,258 tons, Captain E. Marshall, sailed yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chupra, 1,497 tons, Captain S. Seaward, sailed yesterday for Madras, in ballast.

THE steamer Effective, 1,264 tons, Captain J. J. Ormiston, sailed yesterday for Port Said, with a general cargo.

THE barque Royal Irish, 284 tons, Captain Hogeistein, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Coconada, 1,547 tons, Captain T. W. Lewins, will sail to-day, for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. Knight, Mr. Syed Saif, Mr. William Rutieris, Mr. E. Trogal, one second class and 47 deck.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Helios, 1,428 tons, Captain A. Tercig, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, &c., with the following cargo :—From Hongkong.—50 chests camphor, 172 cases bangles, 133 cases umbrellas, 2 cases silk, 130 packages Chinaware, 3 cases white copper, 425 packages sugarcandy, 12 packages sundries, 22 cases beads, 2 cases tin leaves, 53 packages gallangal, 16 packages papers, 302 chests tea, 2 boxes gold leaves, 1 box silver coins, 20 bags sugar, and 2 cases cassia oil. From Singapore.—100 packages coffee, 50 packages nutmegs, and 2 cases mace. From Colombo.—88 packages coffee, 183 casks cocoanut oil, and 1 package sharkfins.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
3	Helios (s)	Tercig	Hongkong, June 8
	Venetia (s)	Daniell	London, Jun 16.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Fathe Sultan	Jones	Calcutta.
	Argosy (s)	Marshall	Hull.
	Chupra (s)	Seaward	Madras.
	Effective (s)	Ormiston	Port Said.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Coconada, Lewins, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Barque Royal Irish, Aogelstein, to Mauritius.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Helios, to Trieste, &c.
„ Inchcaitha, to Port Said.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June
29 C. of Manchester(s) Macdonald..Liverpool, May 27.
Nizam (s) ..... Harris ..... London, June 24.
Marana (s) ..... Herd ..... Cardiff, May 16.
Glad Tidings ..... McMullen ..Cardiff, January 25.
Ben Macdhui ..... Martin ..... Middlebo', March 16.

DEPARTURES.

June 29.—Steamer Vegu and a steamer (showed W. G. F. B.) Barque Oberon.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June
30 Prince Umberto.. Rio de Janeiro.

DEPARTURE.

June
30 Navarino (s) ..... London.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 2ND JULY, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m. Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·882
Temperature of the Air	78·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·8
Dew Point	76·3
Relative humidity of Air	942
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p. m.)	81·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a. m.)	75·6
General Direction of Wind	SSE. S. ESE. ME. W. SW. NW. SE
Movement of wind in 24 hours	235
Fall of Rain	1·39
Total fall during month	3·72
„ „ year	31·42
From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.	

Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 3rd.....0·20

HIGH COURT.—JULY 4.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

676-79—Muljee and R.—Pragjee Morarjee and others vs. Gurudhumdas Gocouldas and others—Macfarlane and E.—Part heard.

395-81—Shapurjee and T.—Vundrawandas Purshotumdas and another vs Chagandas Narandas—Skipsey and W.

187-79—Macfarlane and E.—Motelow and others vs Cassibai—Jefferson B. and D.

For investigation under Sec. 408 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

260-81—Tobin and R.—Walbai vs Lilbai.—In person.

Long Causes.

211-76—Macfarlane and E.—Hajee Jackaria Hajee Jooma vs. Hajee Cassum Hajee Abdoola Succoor—R. Skipsey, and P. and W.

215-81—Tyabjee and D.—Balakdasjee Bawa Gooroo Gungadass vs. Ramchandrajee Gooroo Anundasjee Bawa—Crawford and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

161-81—Tobin and R.—Govindas Bulakidas and another vs. Lechminarayen Kadurmul and another—Pestonjee K.

232-81—Smith and D.—Bai Parson vs. Rustomjee Eduljee—Tyabjee and D.

111-82—Jefferson B. and D.—Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy vs Purbhoodas Purshotumdas and another.

129-82—In person—Madhowdas Damoder vs. Ruttensey Khatow—In person.

130-82—Tyabjee and D.—Poma Jessajee and another vs Jessajee Nassurvanjee and others.

148-82—Muljee and R.—Muljee B. Barbhajee and another vs Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawala.

167-82—In person—Lechman Kathia and others vs. M. A. De Souza—Tobin and R.

203-82—Cragi L. and O.—The Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. vs. Purshotumdas Ramjee.

204-82—M. H. Khan—Shaik Jassum bin Feite vs Ally bin Abdoola.

205-82—Payne and G.—Banna Heera and others vs Ahmed Jooma and another—Jefferson B. and D.

Long Causes.

130-82—Tyabjee and D.—Poma Jessajee and others vs J. Gordon and others—settled.

97-82—In person—Amature Rubinon Bebee and another vs Mahomed Begum and other—R. M. Sayani.

103-82—Tobin and R.—M. A. De Souza vs M. C. De Souza.

213-81—R. M. Sayani—C. A. Turner vs Kavasjee Eduljee Dinshaw.

99-82—Hore C. and B.—Cooverjee Ludha vs Bhimjee Girdhur and others—Shapurjee and T.

107-82—Khundeerao M.—Dayal Purshotum and others vs Jadowjee Munjee—Jefferson B. and D.

109-82—Macfarlane and E.—Gangjee Hunsraj and others vs Gumputram Hemraj—Jefferson B. and D.

115-82—Shapoorjee and T.—Bai Rambha vs Nemidas Nanjee and another.

116-82—Hormusjee N.—Sorabjee Dossabhoy R. vs Pestonjee Dossabhoy R.—R. M. Sayani.

100-82—Shapurjee and T.—Khimjee Jairam vs Thukar Tribhuvan Nuthoo—Munjee and B.

141-82—Jefferson B. and D.—Ludha Soonderjee vs Goswami Shri Girdharjee Maharaj—Hore C. and B.

142-82—Macfarlane and E.—Cullianjee Davidas vs Dharsey Coorjee and another—J. C. Cama.

139-82—Shapurjee and T.—Mcundas Tooloidas vs Kessowjee Jadowjee—Prescot and W.

145-82—Prescot and W.—L. P. de Rozario vs Haiee Hassum Hajee Abdoola—Payne and G.

177-82—Macfarlane and E.—Pecroo Mahomed vs Oomar Jamal and another—Jefferson B. and D.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 30.

Rowlandson, Major, Financial Dept., on duty, from Poona.

JULY 2.

Buggles, Sub. Ins. of Army School, on duty, from Poona.

Saulez, Lieut., 16th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Poona.

Duckett, Capt. R. S. Fusiliers, on leave, from Secundrabad.

Hall, Col., Bhopal Battalion, on leave, from Sehore.

James, Lieut., R. Lancers, on leave, from Deesa.

JULY 3.

Marriott, Lieut., Poona Horse, on duty, from Poona.

Kinner, Major, 3rd Bengal N. I., on leave, from Nowgong.

Fitzroy, Lieut. Col., 5th Fusiliers, on leave, from Agra.

Hlyden, Lieut., Duke of Wellington, on leave, from Lucknow.

Mayne, Lieut., Leicestershire, on leave, from Jubbulpore.

Stanley, Capt., D. L. I. on leave, from Meerut.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, July 3.

1. There will be parade in the Town Hall on Wednesday next, the 5th inst., at 9 p.m. (Bombay time.)

The manual, firing and bayonet exercises will be practised. Sword drill for Officers and Serjeants. All Officers will be practised in the new Salute, Civilian dress to be worn.

2. The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-quarters on Wednesday next, the 5th inst. at 6 p. m. (Bombay time). All members are requested to attend.

3. The range at Colaba is available for practice for the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, every Wednesday afternoon, from this date until further orders.

By order,

W. M. TENNENT,
Capt. and Actg. Adjt., B. V. R. C.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIFF IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Simla, June 28.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Bn. Connaught Rangers.—Major P. D. Jeffreys to be Inspr., vice Lieut.-Col. A. V. Hatch, appointed a probr. for the Bl. S. C., there being no fully qualified subaltern available, dated 2nd May.

9th B. C.—Lieut. E. V. Bellers, Wing Officer on probn., Mill N. I., to be Offg. Squ. Officer on probn., dated 1st July.

3rd Goorkhas.—Major R. E. K. Money, Wing Comdr., to be 2nd in Comd., vice Gregory, retired, dated 29th March.

Capt. (Bt. Major) E. B. Bishop, attached, to be Wing Comdr., vice Money, promoted, dated 20th March.

With the sanction of Govt., the following order is confirmed :—

Gwalior Dist. order, dated 17th April, appointing Lieut. A. Wallace, Wing Officer 27th N. I., to officiate as Dy. Asst. Qr.-mr. Genl., in addition to his other duties, vice Major A. Gaselee, transferred to Meerut, with effect from the 21st April.

The following order is confirmed :—

Scottish Rifles.—2nd Bn. order, dated the 13th June, appointing Lieut. C. R. Templer, Asst. Instr. in Musketry to the Bn., with effect from 25th Sept. 1881.

The undermentioned officers has leave of absence :—

L. M. Dt.—Surg. S. C. Nandi, to Darjeeling, for six months, on medical certificate, from date of availing himself of it.

On the recommendation of a medical board, Lieut.-Col. G. Forbes, 2nd Bn. Seaforth Highlanders, is granted leave to England, for six months from date of embarkation.

On the recommendation of a medical board, Hony. Capt. (Paymaster 1st Dragoon Guards.) J. G. Elliot, Army Pay Dept., is granted leave to England, from date of embarkation.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS,

acknowledged by all who have used them to be a certain cure for HEAD-ACHE, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, DISEASES of DIGESTION, and FEVERS. These PILLS act with great mildness, cleansing the system of all impurities, without leaving the bowels in an unhealthy condition. Residents of hot climates find the mindispensable, and no family should be without them. Sold by Dealers everywhere.

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WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. M. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above firm.

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SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer "DAPHNE" has just ARRIVED in Bombay with another Consignment of their WORLD RENOWNED IRON FRAME PIANOS, solid walnut-wood, full compass, and unrivalled sweetness of tone.

Plain square Piano	Rs. 750
Sympathetic square	„ 825
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PAYABLE BY 12 MONTHLY INSTALMENTS OR 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

For hire and the 2 years payable system full particulars and other information will be given on application.

Bombay, June 29, 1882. M. MARCKS & Co.,

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OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA.

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(Next to the Oriental Bank

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FOR the convenience of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who are unable to visit us, we will, on application, forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A SHAREHOLDER'S" letter shall appear to-morrow.

"LIVE AND LET LIVE."—Received.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1882.

UNLESS a diplomatic miracle be worked by either the Conference or the Sultan, England and Egypt will be at war within a fortnight. The British preparations, both military and naval, are complete. If despatch be used the expeditionary force will be in Egyptian waters in some fifteen days. The twelve hundred marines are already on their way. No doubt the garrisons at Malta and Gibraltar will be immediately placed under contribution, and all the men who can be spared will be sent forward forthwith. Probably they will be utilised to seize and hold Port Said in the first instance. The garrison at Alexandria has been so heavily reinforced, that a *coup de main* in that quarter is now out of the question. The bombardment of Alexandria would be useless without an adequate military force to occupy and hold it, if the fortifications were destroyed by the ironclads. The defences which are being erected along the coast will not be of much avail as against our fleet, but there would be no object in taking any notice of them until the time comes to land the main force of the expedition. Arabi Pashas's proposal to levy all men capable of bearing arms shows that, for the moment at all events, the Nationalist party is bent on offering a determined resistance. A German authority has calculated that Egypt can call to the standard fifty thousand soldiers who have passed through the conscription, and many of whom have fought in the Russo-Turkish war. There are some 200,000 Remington rifles) over and above the arms in use. The artillery is of fair amount and of nearly the newest pattern. The

TELEGRAMS.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, JULY 3.

A crowded meeting of about fifteen hundred inhabitants of Satara was held yesterday in the Victoria Theatre, when Lord Ripon's scheme for local self-government was considered, and an address of thankfulness and gratitude to His Excellency was unanimously agreed to.

STEAMER ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 3.

A very serious accident occurred on Saturday last aboard the steamer Bengal, proceeding up the river Hooghly, about 40 miles from Calcutta, owing to a stupid order given by the second engineer, Mr. Perrio, an escape of steam took place, resulting in scalding five stokers, three of whom died, while the two others are not expected to live.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

COMPLETION OF THE WAR PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JULY 3.

All the preparations which the War Department and the Admiralty have been making in connection with the fitting out of the British expeditionary force are now complete.

WAR PREPARATIONS IN EGYPT. PROPOSED LEVY.

ALEXANDRIA, JULY 2, MIDNIGHT.

A council of Ministers was held to-day, at which Riyad Pasha proposed a levy of all men capable of bearing arms. Only two of the Ministers were opposed to the proposal.

The Alexandria garrison has been further reinforced by eleven thousand men.

The works on the coast fortifications are being actively continued.

STEAMER REPORT.

COLOMBO, JULY 3, 10-56 A.M.

Mail steamer Ravenna, from Bombay, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MADRAS, JULY 2, 9-31 P.M.

Second Gutzlaff-Nagasaki cable interrupted.

KURRACHEE, JULY 3, 1-2 P.M.

Persian route interrupted beyond Busreh.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady.

Sugar firm.

Bank Dividends on India, 60 days' sight	4 7-16
Ditto ditto ditto	1-8
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84½
4 per cent. do.	90
3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅞
3 per cent. Sterling Loan	100
5 per cent. French Rentes	113⅜
Bar Silver	51 15-16
Oriental Bank Shares	£16
Bank of Australasia Shares	£22
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£17
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares	£30

MAJOR BARING has joined the Cobden Club.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Ahmedabad, 1st July:—The 23rd N. I. (the "Kantawalas") volunteered for service in Egypt yesterday morning.

DR. AND MRS. STRACHAN arrived at Rangoon on June 30 from Madras per steamer Asia, and were met on the wharf by the Chief Commissioner, the clergy of the city, and a number of ladies and gentlemen.

AT the annual distribution of prizes at the Grant Medical College the other day, one of the ladies who carried away the first prize for Materia Medica was a native young lady from the Bombay Presidency, Miss Krupa Khambata, who also carried away the first prize for Anatomy.

SOON after the installation of His Highness Sayaise Rao as Gackwar of Baroda, it was stated that His Highness had presented to Sir T. Madhava Rao, his Dewan, half a lakh of rupees. We are now informed that a further sum of two lakhs was presented to the Dewan about the middle of last month to be followed within a short time by another amount of half a lakh, making a total gratuity of three lakhs of rupees, by way of a

The Bombay Coroner for the city of Bombay, held an inquest yesterday on the body of a girl, Heerjee Sonjee, who drowned herself in a well. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased constantly quarrelled with her mother-in-law, by whom it was alleged she was ill-treated. The Coroner remarked that Hindu females who committed suicide were generally between the ages of 12 and 20, and the cause could in almost every instance be traced to the supreme control exercised over them by their mothers-in law in household affairs. He hoped the native Press would take up the matter, with a view of bringing about a reform in this direction. Many people, probably, would be glad to see mothers-in-law abolished altogether, but that was hardly within the range of practical politics. Mothers-in-law are a great power in this and many other lands, and though undoubtedly they occasionally exercise a pernicious influence, they are useful in their way. How does Dr. Blaney propose that the reform of this very ancient institution should be carried out? Where there is a mother-in-law in the house she naturally takes an interest in all domestic matters, and in India the wife as a rule regards her as the light of a necessary evil. It is very sad that mothers-in-law should drive wives to self-destruction; but the people of India are not fond of social resolutions, and no amount of writing is likely to oust the mother-in-law from the important position she has for centuries occupied in the Hindu household.

The charge of assault preferred by Mr. Pandurung Raghoba, a managing clerk in the employ of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, against a police sepoy named Vittoba Babajee, and the counter-charges of assault preferred by the latter against Mr. Pandurung Raghoba and Wussoonjee Jairam, and of abetment against Mr. Craigie, came on yesterday for further investigation before Mr. Webb. The evidence of Pandurung, the prosecutor in the first case, and of other witnesses who supported him, having been taken, the case for the prosecution was closed. Mr. Payne, in his speech for the defence, contended that the policeman was within his rights in preventing Mr. Craigie and those who accompanied him from entering the shop which was to be searched under a warrant for the purpose, and that he, as a police officer, used no more force to Pandurung than was absolutely necessary. The police sepoy, who is the prosecutor in the second case, was then examined. He said that instead of having assaulted Pandurung, the latter had given him a push. In cross-examination, the witness said that he had informed Wittoo Jemadar of the assault upon him, but that if the jemadar had not reported that the fact had not been mentioned to him by the witness, "he must have forgotten it." The witness also stated that if Mr. Craigie and some other witnesses on Mr. Pandurung's behalf were to say that they did not see the assault by Pandurung they would not be telling the truth. The case was adjourned until to-morrow.

It would be more satisfactory to the public in this country if the *Englishman* suggests, if the Government of India would publish the actual correspondence, whether by telegram or otherwise, between the Secretary of State and themselves regarding the introduction of the Petroleum Bill, "for at present there is a considerable difference between the statements of Lord Hartington in the House of Commons and those of the Legal Member of Council when introducing the Bill."

The Japan Daily Mail on these Treaty negotiations, the *Indian Daily News* remarks:—We must remember with whom former treaties were extracted from Japan, how, in revenge for having to sign them, the Burmese set themselves steadily to work to render the treaty inoperative, how they are trying exactly the same game against Lord Ripon, therefore, owes it to both countries to put his foot down in such a way as shall bring King Theebaw to his senses. Finally, the Government of India continues its policy of King Theebaw, it should receive no compensation of any kind for its relations with China, and the visit of a Chinese of rank to

A meeting of some of the influential *raises* of Calcutta was recently convened by the Deputy Commissioner for the purpose of eliciting information which would put a stop to the bad feeling between Hindus and Mahomedans in the city, which has grown up, through the discussion of the Urdu *q.* Lecturers on either side have been making harangues in public places, and have been prevented from doing so by the Deputy Commissioner, who says that their discourses may, if uttered in the halls of the various Anjumans which the lecturers belong. It was stated that a Hindu sweet seller had refused to supply Mahomedan customers; but this is believed to be incorrect. The native gentlemen assembled at the Deputy Commissioner that the matter was not nearly so serious as had been

MR. ROBERTSON, Superintendent of Government Farms, Madras, has been experimenting with Professor Barff's recently invented antiseptic, boroglyceride, with the following results:—"On Monday morning, one measure of fresh milk was taken, weighing 40 ounces, and to it was added ¾ ounce of boro-glyceride previously made into a semi-liquid by adding a spoonful of hot-water, and the milk was set aside to stand for cream. On Tuesday morning, 24 hours afterwards, the cream was removed, and both it and the milk were perfectly sweet. The cream was made into butter; and the milk was left standing in an open vessel. On Wednesday morning, 48 hours after the milk was drawn from the cow, a further quantity of cream which had risen was removed; both cream and milk were still perfectly sweet, and they have continued so up till now; that is, five clear days from the time of milking. The butter is now perfectly free from all rancidity, while the flavour has been perfectly preserved. On Wednesday morning the experiment was repeated with the same quantity of milk and boro-glyceride; and on Thursday morning the cream was removed. Both cream and milk are now perfectly sweet; the cream has preserved its fresh and full flavour, and is very different to anything ordinarily obtainable in this country. I send you samples of the milk, cream, and butter. I am making some further experiments in the preservation of other articles of food, and will, if you desire it, send you results when the experiments are completed. There need, I think, be no fear as to the wholesomeness of this new compound."

THE numerous users of telephones will be interested in the following corroboration of the statement recently made by the correspondent of a Calcutta paper as to the effect of lightning on the instrument. We read in *The City*:—

"The extraordinary accident which happened last week at Strasbourg during a violent thunderstorm deserves the attention of all connected with electricity. The more generally this great force is brought into our service the greater should be the precautions taken against accidents, and there can be no doubt that lightning constitutes one of the greatest dangers to the new industry. In the present case a flash of lightning struck the conductor on the watchman's cottage, which is on the platform of the Cathedral, and part of the electric fluid passed into the telephone wire which connects this cottage with the Mairie, and warned the clerk on notice thereof of any outbreak of fire in the city. At the same moment the captain of the Fire Brigade at the Mairie was about to communicate by telephone with the watchman on the Cathedral, when an enormous flame appeared in the conductor, and completely blackened the glass which surrounds it. After penetrating into the box of the porter and producing a large sheet of sparks the electric fluid disappeared in the ground through a special wire. No commotion accompanied the accident, but it was found that the telephone had ceased to work, and the electrician who was fetched stated that the two acoustic drums were split through the centre of the iron. Changes, contrary to instructions, been used during a thunderstorm. The acoustic drums were replaced, and the telephone was then ready for use again."

WE are requested to state that the quarterly meeting of the Municipal Corporation called for to-morrow has now been fixed for Friday, the 14th instant. It appears that the reason for the change is this. Tuesday is now the English mail day, and in the wish to avoid calling the members of the Corporation together on mail day, Monday, the 3rd instant, was originally fixed; it was, however, brought to notice that as the Acts imperatively direct that quarterly meetings shall be held on the first Tuesday in certain months, or as soon after that Tuesday as may be considered advisable, it would be informal to proceed to business under the notification originally issued.

REGARDING the recently discovered Kashmere sapphire mine, the current idea that the vein had been exposed by a landslip does not appear to be correct, as it is now reported that the stones were discovered by two Kashmeri *shikaris* last year, who found the crystals standing out, like spikes, out of some soft white earth. It is said these two men were imprisoned, but have lately been released on the promise of showing the sites of other similar mines, of the existence of which they are aware. It is also rumoured that many persons suspected of selling the stones have been imprisoned. The Kashmere Durbar is said to have obtained a large quantity of the crystals. A military force has been sent to the district; and it is rumoured that the Governor of Ladak will shortly proceed to the site. Small quantities of the sapphires are still finding their way down, in spite of prohibitions; and it is said that red and green stones of a kind very similar to the blue are also to be found in the same locality. Lahoul is already crowded with traders, and many more are hurrying thither. There is a sapphire mania throughout the valley, and large prices are being paid for comparatively worthless stones.

THE Akyab paper announces that further success has attended the boring for oil at Borongo. Messrs. Gillam and Company have "struck oil" in a new boring, and the produce is upwards of eighty barrels a day.

THE TRADE OF BOMBAY.

WE publish in to-day's Price Current a copy of the interesting compilation of exports which is issued this mail by Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co. to their constituents. The figures are brought up to the year ending 30th June. Consequently it it is the latest information of our export trade, very promptly rendered. As these returns are, we understand, published principally for the guidance of steam-ship owners, only chief articles of produce are dealt with. Cotton shows the enormous increase of 678,122 bales, linseed 662,906 cwt., and wheat 6,766,020 cwts. The short crop of American cotton has caused our Indian staple to be shipped for the most part to England; our share has been 827,623 bales as against 273,008 bales last year. There is a falling off to Havre of 25,000 bales, whilst the Mediterranean and Adriatic ports show a large increase. Linseed shipments have increased 968,384 cwts. to the United Kingdom, and decreased 546,169 cwts. to France. The increase in wheat is to every leading port, as the details of this circular point out.

That our wheat trade is capable of further development is amply shown in Government reports urging the creation of new railway lines; but the chief circumstance to be borne in mind is that for this trade to successfully compete with America, the railway charges must be permanently reduced. Every effort is now being made to deepen the Mississippi river up to St. Louis. The London *Times* of June 9 writes:—

"The dream of the West is that grain shall be transported in ocean steamers from St. Louis to Liverpool without breaking bulk, and if that dream is consummated, the *Industrial Review* says that American breadstuffs can be put down in any market in Europe, at prices at which will cease the farmers of Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, and the Balkans to give upwheat raising in despair."

The above is no idle dream, but a recognised public necessity, concerning which Congress has now a Bill before it for a grant of five million dollars, to be applied in the improvement of Mississippi navigation.

THE SUEZ CANAL SCARE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The news of the peril to which the Suez Canal is exposed was received in our station with conflicting feelings, but with profound emotion, by all the members of our society. On going to the Bandstand last Thursday, I was almost clasped in the arms of stout Mrs. Spanker, who could scarcely wait for me to speak. "Don't tell me that they've taken the Canal," she gasped out; "I've got a box coming from England with all the newest fashions, and I'm certain they've stopped the P. and O., and opened my box, and that some horrid Egyptian ladies are at this moment walking up and down the banks of the Canal in my new bonnets and dresses." Calming the excitable lady as well as I could, and reassuring her by declaring that such an unusual sight as Egyptian ladies promenading the Canal in her new bonnets would be at once telegraphed by the authorities, I passed on to my young friend Lieutenant Fizgig. "Heard the news, my boy?" asked that festive young gentleman; "they've got the Canal; our C. O. is on his way out, and the Egyptians will catch him as sure as fate. Arabi will make the old boy teach his men English drill, and he will have to go to parade on a camel. How he will swear!" Hardly had I escaped from Fizgig, when I was button-holed by a young hero of my acquaintance, who is kept in excellent order by his better half. "So there's to be an expedition to Egypt," he said, "*and we shall all have to send our wives home round the Cape*;" a prospect which, I regret to say, seemed not unpleasing to young Benedict the married man. Passing on, I was accosted by Major Hardup, who wanted to know if it was true that the Canal was seized, "because in that case," he added, "of course they can't expect a fellow to remit money home." Thinking that whoever expected remittances from the worthy Major even under the most favourable circumstances must be of an exceedingly sanguine nature, I left the band, and went to the hospitable mess of the gallant "Never Disbanded," where I found jolly old Colonel Bender. He had a telegram in his hand, and seemed much pleased with its contents. "It's from Mrs. Bender," he said, "and it's to say that owing to the reports about the Canal, she won't leave England just yet." In fact, she shall stay at home until things are *quite* settled; more power to the Egyptians! Let's have a peg." And the old Colonel winked at me thought of the chance of Mrs. Bender being kept indefinitely at home by the Egyptian scare. Well, it's a queer world.

H.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 16TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Venetia, Captain A. B. Daniell, arrived in Bombay harbour from London last evening at 6 o'clock, with the European mails of the 16th ultimo and the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr C Anderson	Miss Fairbank
Miss Haydon	Mr Hallowes
Rev Mr Harding	Mrs Maltby
Mrs Harding and 4 children	Mr Chadwick
Miss Harding	Mrs Campbell and infant
Miss Hulme	Col McInvoy

FROM VENICE.

Mr C Fox	Major Shepherd
Mr Radford	Miss Becker
Mr G Bayley	Lieut-Col Beville
Rev A Griere	

FROM BRINDISI.

Rev Ernsberger	Dr Etson
Mr E Murray	Mr Glasford
Dr M Thompson	Mr E Ross
Mr Buskin	Mr Fattison

FROM SUEZ.—Two native ladies.

FROM ADEN.

Capt Downing	Mr M Ebrahim
Private W Shaw	Subin A M Satum
Mr H Ruttonjee, wife and 2 children	

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 10TH TO 16TH JUNE INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen, with Princess Beatice and the Princesses of Hesse, attended Divine service on Sunday in Crathie Church.

The Prince of Wales presided on Wednesday at a dinner on behalf of the London Fever Hospital.

The Duke of Connaught on Wednesday accompanied the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh to Weymouth, and will accompany the Coastguard Squadron on a short cruise.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present except Earl Spencer and Mr. Childers.

In the House of Lords on Friday Lord Dalhousie moved the second reading of a Bill to legalise marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Lord Balfour moved an adverse amendment, and, after a brief debate, the second reading was negatived by 132 to 128. The Prince of Wales and the Dukes of Edinburgh and Albany voted in the minority.

On Tuesday Earl Granville informed the House of the latest information from Egypt. In reply to a question, Lord Granville said the Government did not intend to introduce a Bill to compel butchers to distinguish between frozen imported meat and home produce. Last night Lord Salisbury complained of the insufficient reply of Earl Granville to a question respecting Egyptian affairs, but no specific motion was made.

In the House of Commons on Friday the third reading of the Regent's Canal Railway Bill was strongly opposed, but it finally passed by 220 to 74 votes. The Committee on the Crime Prevention Bill was then resumed, and was engaged during nearly the whole of the sitting with the proposed amendments to the fourth Clause, relating to intimidation. On Monday the adjourned Committee on the Crime Prevention Bill was resumed. Further amendments to Clause 4, relating to intimidation, were moved, and discussed at length, but ultimately the clause was agreed to by 258 to 93. On Tuesday Sir C. Dilke declined to give any information respecting the intentions of the Government. Mr. Gladstone refused to produce any evidence on which "suspects" in Ireland had been liberated. The Committee on the Crime Prevention Bill was resumed, and Clauses 5 and 6, after many amendments had been proposed and discussed, were agreed to. On Wednesday a sharp discussion occurred on the refusal of the Government to give full information respecting the Egyptian Question; but Mr. Goschen approved their reticence on account of public interests. The Crime Prevention Bill was again proceeded with. Last night, after the usual variety of questions had been asked, the Committee on the Crime Prevention Bill was resumed.

Mr. R. W. Duff, M. P. for Banffshire, has been appointed a Junior Lord of the Treasury and "Whip" for the Government party.

The troops at Aldershot were on Tuesday engaged in a sham fight, Major-General Sir R. Fitz Wygram commanded, in the absence, from indisposition, of the Duke of Connaught.

Mr. Scott Russell, the eminent civil engineer, and the builder of the Great Eastern steamship, died on Thursday last aged 74.

Vice-Admiral Hall, who recently retired from the post of Naval Secretary to the Admiralty, died rather suddenly on Sunday.

The Rev. H. Newell Wyse, who is confined in the Broadmoor Lunatic Asylum, having been acquitted on the charge of shooting at the Master of the Rolls on the ground of insanity, made a violent attack last week on the superintendent of the Asylum, who, however, was not seriously injured.

Three fishermen were drowned on Monday at Burnmouth, near Berwick, their boat being swamped by a heavy sea.

A boat belonging to the training ship Unicorn was capsized on Monday near Dundee, and two of the crew were drowned.

The Judges of the Queen's Bench on Tuesday quashed a conviction by the Weston-super-Mare magistrates of the officers of the Salvation Army for marching in procession through the public streets.

The cricket-match between Marylebone and Notts was won by the latter county by an innings and one run. Kent was defeated by Yorkshire by an innings and 20 runs. Essex defeated Middlesex by 8 wickets. The cricket-match between the Australians and the Gentlemen of England was abandoned, owing to the unfavourable weather. That of Surrey against Gloucestershire was also drawn. Middlesex defeated Yorkshire by three wickets, and Lancashire beat Somersetshire by an innings and 157 runs. The match between Australia and Derbyshire was won by the former in an innings and 100 runs.

Sir Claude de Crespigny ascended in a balloon with Mr. Simmons, an aeronaut, on Saturday, at Maldon. In rising the balloon struck against a wall, throwing out Sir Claude, who was much injured. The balloon went away with Mr. Simmons, who safely descended near Arras, in France.

A severe thunderstorm passed over Leicestershire on Tuesday. Many horses and cattle were killed by lightning, and afterwards there was a heavy fall of snow.

On Sunday night and Monday morning snow fell heavily in the north of Scotland.

The Corporation of Limerick have voted the freedom of the city of Mr. Michael Davitt.

A public demonstration against coercion in Ireland was made in Hyde-park on Sunday. The chief speaker was Mr. Cowen, M. P., who denounced the Crime Prevention Bill as being designed not to repress crime, but to destroy free discussion.

The Roman Catholic Bishops of Ireland have issued a manifesto to the people condemning refusal to pay just rents, wanton injuries to life or property, intimidation, and unlawful associations.

OBITUARY.—The Rev. C. Parker, Chaplain, Ben. Ret.; Lieut-Col. L. T. Forrest, Ben. Ret.; Col. W. R. Johnson, Mad. S. C.; Capt. J. L. P. Hoare, Bo. Ret.; Major J. A. James, Ben. Ret.; Sir G. H. Beaumont, Bart.; Sir W. Brown, Bart., of the Hon. Briggs, Barbadoes; Vice-Admiral, Robert Hall; Mr. J. Scott Russel; R. B. Dodgson, J. P. for Blackburn; Lady Charles Bertie Percy.

A RIOT occurred on Sunday at Alexandria, the mob attacking the Christians, of whom upwards of 100 were killed and others injured. The foreign Consulates were attacked, and Mr. Cookson, the British Consul, was injured by being struck on the head with a bludgeon. A conference between the Khedive, Dervish Pasha, and Arabi Pasha at Cairo resulted in the latter undertaking to co-operate in the maintenance of order. The Khedive and Dervish Pasha proceeded to Alexandria. There has been no renewal of rioting, but Europeans are leaving the country in great numbers.

The news of the disorders at Alexandria caused great excitement at Constantinople. It is believed that the Porte is now less indisposed towards the suggestion of a Conference.

The Russian Empress was on Tuesday safely delivered of a son.

An Imperial ukase was issued on Monday at St. Petersburg, relieving, at his own request, on the ground of ill-health, Count Ignatieff from the office of Minister of the Interior, and appointing Count Tolstoi as his successor.

Prince Bismarck spoke at considerable length on Monday in the Reichstag in support of the Tobacco Monopoly Bill, which he declared to be necessary to achieve financial reform. The Bill was read a first time, but before it could be rejected he should advise the Emperor to appeal to the constituencies. The Bill was rejected on Wednesday by 276 to 45 votes.

All the Radical members of the Servian Chamber whose seats had been declared vacant on account of non-attendance have been re-elected.

Recent elections have increased the Liberal majorities in the Belgian Senate and Chamber.

The Franco-Chinese on Saturday, decided by considerable majorities to abolish the irremovability of judges and magistrates, and that judges should be elected instead of being nominated by the State. It is not expected, however, that these proposals will be carried out in their full extent.

Alarming rumours are current at Durban respecting the excited condition of Zululand, especially in that part of the country under John Dunn's administration.

The reports of corn crops in the United States are extremely favourable. The immigration from Europe continues to be enormous and the departures of tourists for Europe are unprecedentedly numerous.

PANIC IN EGYPT.

THE FATAL RIOTS IN ALEXANDRIA.

MANY EUROPEANS KILLED AND FIVE CONSUL WOUNDED.

A SERIOUS riot occurred at Alexandria last Sunday afternoon. A quarrel took place in the Rue des Sœurs between an Arab and a European, and the latter is said to have killed the former with a knife. Thereupon great excitement arose among the Arabs, and in a short time thousands of them, armed with sticks, cleared the streets, attacked the Europeans, broke open shops and houses, and stole or destroyed whatever property they could lay hands upon. Mr. Cookson, the English Consul, who was going to the Governor's house, was dragged out of his carriage, beaten, and severely wounded. The Greek Consul General, the French Consul, and the Italian Consul and Vice-Consul were also wounded, and many Europeans were killed or injured. Troops at length arrived from the various barracks, and the riots were quelled before dark. It is estimated that over a hundred Europeans were killed, the number of natives who lost their lives not being ascertained. Among the principal Europeans killed are Dr. H. P. Ribton; R. J. Dobson and R. J. Richardson both of Manchester; James Pitworth, engineer, of the Superb; George Strackett and Alfred Hern, of the Hollon (English); W. Biederman, a clerk (German); Professor Gimuelli, editor of the *Trombetta*; M. Cattani, banker; M. Rossi, solicitor (Italians). The *Times* correspondent at Alexandria says that, among a mass of conflicting evidence as to the origin of the riots, the following facts may be accepted as completely proved:—

The riots began in three distinct places at almost the same moment. In each case the Europeans seem to have first drawn blood, but in each case after the grossest provocation—two cases of their resort to force being in defence of women. The soldiers, who were perfectly cognizant of what was going on, at first remained passive, subsequently assisted, and finally suppressed the riot under orders.

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent says:—

An eye-witness of the massacre gives an awful account of the scenes witnessed. He states that the heads of the Europeans were in many cases beaten to a pulp, while other victims were subjected to outrages that cannot be described. Every where the bodies of the dead were plundered. The shops were also pillaged. Another spectator states that he saw three Europeans killed in the square. Their heads were battered against the paving stones until they were dead, and then the bodies were stripped of their clothing. This witness avows that he saw natives in official dress (greeny encouraging the Arabs in their brutality. Altogether it was a most cruel massacre. Most of the fatal wounds would seem to have been inflicted with sticks and clubs.

Between four and five hundred natives have been arrested on the charge of taking part in the riots.

The accounts sent by the newspaper correspondents at Cairo and Alexandria of the condition of affairs in both cities are of a very gloomy character. The *Daily News* correspondent at Alexandria says that it is impossible adequately to describe the feeling of helplessness, humiliation and gloom of the Europeans who are unable to leave the country various reasons. There are some thousands on board the ships in the harbour. All the men-of-war have refugees, and the merchant steamers are crowded. "Not only women and children, but men with a large material interest in Egypt are begging for passages and leaving their property behind. Many large capitalists are arranging never to return, not in a panic, but after coolly calculating the cost." No attempt was made during the disturbance to land men from the squadrons in the harbour; indeed, it is said that the landing of any such force would lead to an immediate and general massacre of the Europeans. It being reported that the Superb intended to land marines to protect the British Consulate, the soldiers directly made for the beach, and orders were sent to the Superb's boats not to approach. On Wednesday a panic was caused in Alexandria by a street quarrel which broke out between a few Europeans and Arabs, but it was promptly suppressed by the troops. The greatest terror prevailed for a time among the Europeans. Vessels were being chartered at Alexandria to convey Europeans from the country, and the Austrian Lloyd's and the Messageries Maritimes Company are despatching steamer for the same purpose.

The Consuls-Generals waited upon Dervish Pasha in Cairo on Monday morning, and informed him that they wished to know who was responsible for the lives of the European residents, which they considered were in immediate serious danger. Dervish Pasha returned an evasive answer. In the afternoon, however, the Consuls-General were summoned to the Ismailia Palace, where they found Dervish Pasha, Kadi Bey, Lebib Effendi, Ahmed Essad, Chemsi and Arabi Pasha, with the Khedive. Arabi Pasha undertook to faithfully execute the wishes and orders of the Khedive, and also to put a stop to the preachings in the mosques, seditious meetings, and the hostile language used by the native press. The Khedive promised to take steps with a view to securing the lives and property of the European inhabitants. Dervish Pasha agreed jointly with Arabi Pasha to execute the orders of the Khedive. This arrangement was generally regarded as rendering Arabi Pasha master of the situation.

In one of last telegrams from Alexandria the correspondent of the *Standard* said that there—

The situation is becoming, not critical but simply intolerable. The European residents are like people sitting on the edge of a volcano, which may break out into activity at any moment. The indecision of the European Powers and the helplessness of the Sultan's force encourage the rebel leaders in pursuing their insane policy of defiance. They fancy that the Powers are incapable of doing more than snarling at each other or at Arabi, and that even the Sultan thinks from interfering. Many things have happened to make the Arab population more arrogant and impudent than ever. There have been the insults offered to the two flags by the ostentatious and defiant cheering of the fortifications of the port under the very guns of the Allied Fleets; the outrage of last Sunday, accompanied as it was by the savage personal assaults inflicted on the English, Italian, and Greek Consuls, and the humiliation of the Powers when they were compelled to order Arabi to protect European life and property, especially after the presentation of the ultimatum demanding his exile. The submission of France and England to these repeated insults, their utter inability to devise decisive measures which shall hold in check the elements of disorder in the country, easily explain the confidence and complacency Arabi, and of the defiant attitude of the rougher sections of the Arab population. But this also explains why Arabi and his followers, though it would be an easy thing to dispose the Khedive, who was only kept on his throne by England and France—two Powers paralysed as regards active measures which shall hold in check the elements of disorder in the country, easily explain the confidence and complacency Arabi, and of the defiant attitude of the rougher sections of the Arab population. But this also explains why Arabi and his followers, though it would be an easy thing to dispose the Khedive, who was only kept on his throne by England and France—two Powers paralysed as regards active measures—simply because neither of them had the courage of its opinions.

Private telegrams from Cairo, dated Wednesday, give some additional particulars as to the state of affairs in the Egyptian capital. Instead of the telegrams of the newspaper correspondents exaggerating the situation, they appear to fall short of the reality. Before leaving Cairo on Wednesday, Sir Edward Malet, in an unofficial way, because he did not wish to create a panic, advised all the English residents to quit the city at once, and arranged to have a special train provided for their conveyance to Alexandria. So far as is known, all the English residents availed themselves of this opportunity except the staff of the Eastern Telegraph Company, who determined to stick to their posts. These men, however, have been advised to leave at once, and should they do so, it is probable that communication between Alexandria and the other Eastern cities will be interrupted. Reports sent by private persons from Alexandria are not more satisfactory. Many Europeans have congregated there, in the hope of being able to get away to some place of safety; but not only has the means of transport been very limited, but what has been provided has not been available to any large extent, because of the Egyptian soldiers prevent any one from leaving the port. The houses in the European quarter are generally barricaded, and the inmates have provided themselves with arms, and are determined to offer a stubborn resistance in case of being attacked. In several cases the officials of adjoining houses of business have combined and devised plans for mutual defence. Only one opinion prevails, and that is that an outbreak is inevitable, and that when it occurs it will be of a very sanguinary character. We are informed that the directors of the Ottoman Bank have waited upon Lord Granville with the view of ascertaining what steps would be taken to ensure, the safety of the employes of the bank in Egypt, and that his lordship informed them that her Majesty's Government could do nothing in the matter. The employes would have to protect themselves as best they could.

The Khedive and Dervish Pasha have (the *Times'* correspondent at Alexandria says) sent a joint telegram to the Porte entreating that troops may be despatched, and the former expresses a hope that 18,000 men may be shortly on their way to Egypt. "But the Turks are slow, and they may come too late."

Another telegram from Cairo states that several banking establishments have been closed, as have also the offices of the European Control. Sir Auckland Colvin, the English Controller-General, and Sir E. Malet proceeded to Alexandria on Tuesday, and M. Bredif, the French Controller *ad interim*, was to follow. All the officials of the establishment have been granted leave of absence. In all probability, all branches of the Egyptian Administration, including that of the Public Debt, will be transferred to Alexandria. It is reported that M. Sinkiewicz, the French Consul-General and Diplomatic Agent, has asked to be recalled. He summoned a meeting of French subjects at Alexandria and stated that he declined to be responsible for their security.

Dervish Pasha had numerous interview at Cairo with the Khedive, Arabi Pasha, the Controllers, Consuls-General, and other officials, native and foreign. He was reported to have confidently expressed his ability to calm down the agitation. Last Saturday Dervish Pasha received the Ulemas of El Azhan University. A Reuter's telegram says:—

Four of the Ulemas rose their seats and declared that if Europe had not annexed Egypt the fact was due to Arabi Pasha and the military party. They maintained that before pending questions could be settled the English and French fleets must take their departure from Alexandria. Dervish Pasha on hearing this bounded to his feet and declared that he (Arabi) was the representative of the Sultan here, and his Majesty's orders obeyed, and not to listen to their advice. He bade them quit the room, and continued the interview with the other Ulemas.

According to the *Times* correspondent, Dervish Pasha said "this meeting of Ulemas, not to receive advice; that the Palace was not a cafe for rowdy politicians, and ordered them to be summarily ejected."

Before the Khedive and the Turkish Commissioner left Cairo they summoned into consultation the Consuls-General and Arabi Pasha. Arabi guaranteed the safety of the Europeans residents and expressed his willingness to obey the Khedive's orders. The *Times* correspondent says:—"Arabi has has only bare justice to Arabi to say that he seems perfectly loyal at present in the fulfilment of his promise to keep order; and some prsons who deserve credence maintain that he was not directly responsible for the riots."

Arabi Pasha is now generally regarded as master of the situation. The *Daily News* correspondent states that Arabi declared openly on Sunday that if the Khedive attempted to dismiss the officials now in office he would answer the proclamation by a holy war. The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Cairo says that Arabi told him that the Khedive must be deposed, and that Sir E. Malet must leave Egypt. He also expresses the opinion that Halim was the best man for the position of Khedive. The correspondent adds that he finds Arabi Pasha at the head of a much larger party than he expected. "It is quite evident that a large number of the people, all the army, and many of the Bedouins are with him. If any attempt is made to send him out of Egypt it is certain that great disorders must ensue." The correspondent of the *Daily News* was informed that it was the intention of Arabi to seize the Khedive and Dervish Pasha and carry them off to the Citadel. Arabi is also represented as being very bitter against the English, much more so than against the French.

A special telegram from Constantinople on Tuesday stated that the verbal representations made to the Porte on Saturday by the representatives of Italy, Germany, Austria, and Russia, in favour of the immediate assembling of a Conference, had in no wise modified the Porte's opinion. A draft circular to the Porte's representatives at foreign Court was approved of on Monday. It alleged that the prejudicial effect which the presence of the fleets at Alexandria would have on the Imperial Commission would be aggravated by the assembling of a Conference, and declared that when the Commission should have accomplished its work the Porte would consult Europe respecting the measures to be taken for the prevention of a recurrence of anarchical proceedings in Egypt. Turkish opinion attributes the disaster at Alexandria to the irritation caused by the presence of the fleets, which, while calculated to provoke, is wholly powerless to prevent disturbance. A telegram received in Paris on Wednesday reported that Lord Dufferin and the Marquis de Noailles made separate communication to the Porte on Tuesday insisting upon the prompt assembling of a Conference. It is added that the British and French Ambassadors renewed these representations on Wednesday in collective form, and that they were supported by the Ambassadors of the other Powers. The representations are said to have weakened the decided repugnance displayed by the Porte; and though the Sultan still considers a Conference undesirable, he is ready to accept it.

The Greek Diplomatic Agent at Alexandria announces the departure of a Greek war-vessel for Alexandria, and states that a second vessel will sail for the same destination, in order to take on board Hellenic subjects desiring to leave Egypt. M. Sienkiewiez, the French Consul-General, also announces the speedy arrival of a troopship to embark French subjects. The Channel Squadron, consisting of five vessels, including her Majesty's ironclad Sultan, which arrived at Gibraltar on Wednesday, left on Thursday morning for the eastward in pursuance of orders received on Wednesday night. Her Majesty's despatch vessel Salamin will shortly follow the fleet.

THE SITUATION WHEN THE MAIL LEFT.

THE telegrams from Egypt published on June 16 state that although perfect quiet has prevailed at Alexandria since Sunday, persons of all nationalities were leaving the country by thousands. The steamers which arrive leave, without discharging cargo, crammed with people eager to get out of the country. Altogether 10,000 persons are supposed to have left, and assuming this body of exiles to consist of 2,000 families, each employing three domestic servants, this means 4,000 persons deprived of any means of subsistence. Add to this the porters, weighers, carmen, measurers, and dock labourers who are all destitute and the danger of a starving population is made evident.

The *Times* correspondent at Alexandria, telegraphing on Thursday afternoon, says:—

In order to allay unnecessary panic on the one hand, and over-confidence on the other, I desire to show briefly the position of the European colony at Alexandria. They are at present meanced by an attack from a band of roughs, who, though they have proved themselves capable of great brutality, after the success of an unexpected attack, are probably not much stronger than the Europeans now on their defence. From this threatened attack the Europeans are now protected by more than 12,000 soldiers, though many of these, in spite of them under orders, have really complete sympathy with the rioters: they are becoming tired of their task, and they might at any moment not only abandon their attitude of protection, but actually adopt one of aggression themselves.

The putting an end to this state of danger can only be effected by landing a force superior to the troops and the roughs together. The moment that force is ready to land the army will have to choose between fighting and submitting. In the first case the army will be occupied with the invaders, and the colony can hold their own for a few hours. In the latter case, the soldiers will be anxious to keep order and conciliate the colony.

The real and only serious danger, then, lies in the possibility that the arrival of a sufficient force may be so delayed that the men and troops will become tired of an ungrateful task, and will make common cause with the rabble. This is a real and increasing danger, and the only remedy, as I have before urged is immediate action.

On Thursday the Consuls-General in Alexandria drew up a manifesto, with a view of calming the public mind, expressing confidence in order being maintained by the army; but the manifesto was not issued until to-day, owing to the absence of the Italian and French Consuls-General at Cairo. Dervish Pasha (the *Daily News* correspondent says) professes great regret for the unexpected interruption of his work, but expresse confidence in being able to settle the position in a few days.

PANIC AT CAIRO.

There was much agitation at Cairo as well as at Alexandria. The *Daily Telegraph* correspondent sends the following despatches:—

Thursday (2 P.M.).—There is a great panic in this city, and a general exodus of Europeans is going on. The Consuls-General having left, anxieties increased, and when suddenly an Arab attacked a Syr

you will be liable to go to the Andamans for seven years? A.—Yes. Q.—And to you know that the police cannot protect you then? A.—I do. Q.—Very well; then do you still adhere to your answer? Will you swear that Pandurang did give you a push? A.—I swear that he did. Q.—Do you pay Mr. Payne's fees? A.—The Commissioner Saheb will pay, I think. Q.—Who told you that? A.—I say so. Q.—Did you yourself instruct Mr. Payne to come here? A.—No.

Before the case was adjourned, Mr. Craigie asked the court that he should be allowed to sum up on the whole case.

The magistrate remarked that whether Mr. Craigie had the last word or not, it would make little difference with him.

Mr. Payne said that though Mr. Craigie was not entitled to have what he desired, still he would put object.

Mr. Craigie.—I say, I insist upon my right in this matter.

Mr. Payne.—It is the veriest petulance and childishness I have ever heard.

Mr. Craigie.—It is a pity Mr. Payne cannot control his loquacious tongue.

The case was then adjourned until Wednesday, at 2-30 p. m.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 3.

(Before Mr. Justice WEST.)

HASSANBHOY BHULLOOBHOY *vs.* KHOJA DULLA KULLIAN.

The plaintiff was represented by Messrs. Budrooddeen and Mankar; the defendant did not appear. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 15,832, but the plaintiff on the advice of his counsel agreed to take a decree for Rs. 4,294, which sum the defendant had admitted in an account.

A decree was passed in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 4,294, with interest at 9 per cent. from the 29th July last.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—JULY 3.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

THE KOLHAPORE DEFAMATION CASES.

SADASHIO NARAYAN BARVE, *alias* Nana Bhide, and Keshoo Narayen Bakhle were charged with defaming Rao Bahadoor Mohadeo Wassudeo Barve, C. I. E., the State Karbaree of Kolhapore. The trial was continued before his Lordship and the same special jury. The Hon'ble Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the prosecution; and Messrs. Branson, Pherozeshaw Mehta, and K. T. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, for the defence.

At the request of Mr. Branson, his Lordship directed the Clerk of the Crown to send a telegram to Mr. Gopal Ganesh Tatak at Poona, telling him his attendance would be required to-morrow (Tuesday) as a witness for the defence.

Dr. Thomas Berkley Beatty, Surgeon-General, who had been examined before the magistrate, was examined by the Advocate-General for the prosecution.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson.—When I first saw the Maharajah in July, 1880, he was under the delusion that he was not the Maharajah. Mr. Barve was one of the party at the time. I and the other medical gentlemen recommended that Mr. Barve's presence should be dispensed with. We found it necessary to recommend his removal, because we thought that his presence kept up the Maharajah's former associations. After he had left we reported that the delusions had entirely disappeared. I was with him in personal attendance upon the Maharajah. I saw him occasionally and joined in making the reports. There was a steady improvement in the Maharajah's condition. In October, 1880, I recommended that Radhabai should be allowed to see the Maharajah. She did have interviews with him, which did not affect him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pherozeshaw.—I never tried to ascertain the origin of the Maharajah's delusion that he was not the Maharajah. I did not consider it important to ascertain the cause of the delusions. I believe that they were simply the delusions of a madman. I don't think that in this case they could have arisen from threats, such as telling him that he was not the Maharajah, but was a mere puppet. I don't recollect ever speaking to Mr. Barve about the state of the Maharajah's mind. He did not tell me about the Maharajah's antecedents. Dr. Murphy did. I don't know where he got his information from.

Re-examined by the Advocate-General.—The delusions I referred to are very common with mad persons. When we recommended the removal of the Maharajah's servants, we included all, not Mr. Barve specially. I mentioned him specially because he had been specially appointed by Government.

To the court.—The Maharajah began to get bad again after he went to Kolhapore in 1881.

Thomas Green, a private in the 2nd Lancaster Regiment, was next examined by the Advocate General.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson.—The removal of the servants had no effect upon the Maharajah. He had no mind to know anything. It was Dr. Joynt who recommended the removal of the servants, saying he could not treat the Maharajah while there were so many servants. He wanted to keep him quiet. I don't know about the matter more than the order Dr. Joynt gave. The presence of the servants had no disturbing effect upon the mind of the Maharajah. I cannot say if there was any necessity for removing them. The Maharajah ran out into the compound several times, but I cannot say whether he did so on the day the servants were removed. I never saw him running out towards the well. I never heard of any attempt made by him to commit suicide. At Poona he stopped at the "Bund Cottage." I know that Radhabai, by permission of Government, accompanied the Maharajah. I believe Mr. Cox selected the house. There were nine rooms in all. There were three bedrooms, but none where Radhabai could have stayed. There were three rooms left vacant. Mr. Barve if she chose to come and stay there. Mr. Barve lived in one of the rooms. I don't know that the Maharajah, a European in the bungalow rendered it necessary for Radhabai to live there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pherozeshaw.—The Maharajah went to the cookroom three times a day for his meals. One day he went there late at night. I think it was the night the servants were dismissed. A servant came to fetch me, and I went, and took him back to his room. I don't know Marathi. The Maharajah spoke to me in English, and I always understood him. He understood me. There was a sensation in Poona about the Maharajah's going to the cookroom. I don't know of any meeting held in Poona about it. There was some excitement among ourselves, and I reported the matter to Dr. Joynt. I don't know of any excitement in the town of Poona about the matter. I must state that some sensation among ourselves. There was a native apothecary at Kolhapore who, I believe, came to administer medicine to the Maharajah. I did not see him administer it. I cannot say how I came to believe that he came to administer the medicine. One day, by order of Dr. Sinclair, I was going to administer medicine to the Maharajah, when he attacked me. He asked me, and I told him that I was going to administer it. I informed Dr. Sinclair. There was some excitement caused by the occurrence among us, perhaps in the city also. I have several times administered medicine to the Maharajah.

To Mr. Inverarity.—When the Maharajah attacked me the medicine fell to the ground.

To the court.—By order of Dr. Murphy, I frequently administered medicine to the Maharajah during my former attendance, almost daily.

Mr. G. W. Terry, teacher of drawing, wood engraving, &c., in the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art, said he had examined exhibits 4, 6, and 7 in the case (Mr. Barve's alleged letters to the Deputy Khasgi Karbaree produced by the defence). Witness placed the signatures one over another and found them to correspond. He believed they had been traced from each other or from another writing. In two places in one note there were signs of a writer halting.

Mr. James Flynn, chief translator and interpreter of the High Court, was next examined as to the character of the alleged forgeries above referred to. There were mistakes in the writing which only an ignorant person would commit, not a man in Mr. Barve's position. From the general appearance of Mr. Barve's supposed signatures to the three letters, Mr. Flynn thought they had been traced from another letter. He could say they must have been traced.

In cross-examination Mr. Flynn admitted that it was a common thing in writing Moree characters, even for a man of education who was writing in haste to omit the vowel marks. The mis-spelling of the names Cox and Green in the letters led witness to the conclusion that they were written by an ignorant person, rather than a man of critical education writing in haste.

In re-examination by Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Flynn said if the tracings were obtained from genuine originals, he should expect them to resemble the admitted signatures of Mr. Barve which the defence had put in.

Venayek Bhasker, who was not called before the magistrate, was next examined by Mr. Inverarity. He said.—I am a clerk in the office of the State Karbaree of Kolhapore. These letters (the alleged forged letters) are not in my handwriting. When writing [illegible] I always used the words "Shrimant." I never applied the word "samat panah" to the Ranees. Purple ink was never used in the State Karbaree's office. I never saw Mr. Barve use it. Ram Bhawoo Ainapoorkar is my brother and was living with me in 1881. We are still living together.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson.—I cannot say that people at Kolhapore knew that purple ink was not used in the State Karbaree's office. I first went to Kolhapore in 1877. sometimes when asked, I wrote Mr. Barve's accounts at the end of the month on slips of paper from accounts of daily disbursements made by his servants. I wrote them out on at his house for four or five years. I did not get into the office through Mr. Barve: I got an order from the Political Agent. The exhibits 4, 6, and 7 bear no resemblance whatever to my handwriting—not the slightest resemblance. There was in Kolhapore, in 1880 and 1881, a coachman of the name of Abbu, who used to send tongas occasionally to the Political Agent's office. The Political Agent went to Meeraj in 1881. The mail papers were sent to him there. Vegetables were sometimes sent him there. Camels were sent for him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pherozeshaw.—I don't know whether my brother Ram Bhawoo, in his office at the palace, is in the habit of receiving memoranda from the State Karbaree. I never wrote any memoranda from Mr. Barve for my brother. In December, 1881, I went on a pilgrimage to Benares on four months' leave. Before I left I was not aware of the existence of the alleged forged letters.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—I first knew of these letters while I was at Benares. I read them in a newspaper. I first heard in April, 1882, that people supposed me to be the writer of those letters. My salary as a clerk is Rs. 30 per month.

Mr. Inverarity said he had to call two more witnesses for the prosecution, in addition to the reading of the evidence of two witnesses taken on commission.

The court then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday) morning.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemists and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by medicine dealers throughout the world. Price of it 1s. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon-road, London.

THE UNWISDOM OF THE DISBANDMENT.

THE *Indian Daily News* says:—The preparations in England, and the state of affairs in Egypt, will have very serious and wide-extending results, so that Lord Ripon has an opportunity of pleading necessity for taking up military preparations, and going back so undo the worst and most indefensible military step ever taken by the Indian Administration. There can be no doubt of the necessity for going back; but, strange to say, the Government at Simla makes no sign, and allows it to be understood that the sacrifice of strength it has just made is an operation with the results of which it is eminently satisfied. Of course, the Government, if it receive orders from Home, will despatch the troops desired, but its obedience is not to be taken as a proof that the Indian army is sufficient, or that, if trouble arose in Afghanistan or on the frontier, the Government could, without effort, prove itself equal to the occasion. An Afghan war would absorb 40,000 native troops. If there were also 14,000 men in Egypt, the Government would have the magnificent reserve of 29,000 efficient men to feed both the theatres, and to guard a country thirteen times as large as the mother-country. We do not say that a new quarrel with Afghanistan is imminent. But we do say that the Government is so weak as regards its military resources, as to invite hostile political action in Asia, and to raise grave questions of its ability to maintain the *pax Brittanicum* in India. The more the question is examined, the more wonderful and unaccountable the military action of Lord Ripon appears. The time chosen for reduction was the worst possible. The army chosen for reduction was an army so weak as to be a marvel to all foreign military critics; but just as regiments are thrown away a feeble and half-hearted attempt is made to make a show of establishing a transport department. In 1878 it may be said the army transport was nothing; in 1882 it may be described as a beginning, as a something; but to give the army a portion of what it ought to have had years ago, is in no way to compensate it for an altogether unaccountable sacrifice of strength. If Liberals in England did their duty, they would impeach Lord Ripon and his advisers for their treatment of the Indian army. Yet, seeing how fast events are moving, and seeing that when the first shot is fired, it may light up a general conflagration, it is the duty of the Viceroy of India to at once place India in a position to do her part in the great events within whose shadow she is so plainly standing.

BENGAL.

CHARGES AGAINST A SHIP CAPTAIN.—At the Calcutta Police Court on June 29, before Mr. Marsden, Captain Fraser, of the ship Revolving Light, was charged by James Johnson, a seaman on board that vessel, with assault. Accused stated that complainant was very insolent to him, and he simply shoved him. The complainant, on the other hand, said that defendant had struck him several blows on his chest, and kicked him without any justifiable cause or reason. After evidence had been gone into, the case was adjourned till Monday next.—The above defendant was further charged by Frank, one of his crew, with having put him in irons and triced him up, without any apparent cause, as alleged by the latter, and simply because he had refused to work on a Sunday. Accused stated that complainant had refused to work, and he was obliged to put him in irons.—Kelly, another seaman on board the same vessel, charged the same defendant with the same offence which amounted to an assault. The plea urged by accused in this case was the same as the previous one.—Alexander, also a seaman on board the same vessel, charged the same defendant with the same offence amounting to an assault. All the complainants in the three cases stated that they had been put to intense physical torture in the position described above. They had been suspended by their hands, and the pain caused was severe. Simply because they had refused to work on a Sunday, the accused had "triced" them up. Evidence was gone into, after which all the three cases were adjourned till Monday next, for the evidence of two seamen who are in hospital.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Yesterday (Wednesday) a Committee sat to decide the awarding of the different medals to the students of this College. The Chipperfield medal is to be awarded to Mr. F. Pope (military student) for being the best in Surgery, the Blacklock medal to Mr. H. Gibbs (military student) for Clinical Medicine, and the Johnson medal to Mr. J. Gomes (private student) for carrying off the greatest number of prizes while in the College. Surgeon General Cornish's prize of the value of Rs. 100 has been won by Messrs. J. Gomes (private student) and C. Francis (Civil Hospital) of the Madras Medical College. As these two competitors obtained nearly the same marks in the late competition, the prize will be divided between them.—*Madras Mail.*

A RIFLE MATCH.—Two teams, consisting of eight non-commissioned officers from the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers and the same number of non-commissioned officers of the 12th Royal Lancers, met at the Rifle Range, on Thursday to contest a match at target shooting, Martini Henri *versus* Carbine. A large number of military spectators were present to witness the shooting. The team of the B. R. V. won the match by 61 points, but it must be understood that no points were allowed for the inferiority of the carbine to the Matrini-Henri, as is the rule in the S. I. R. A. meeting.—*Bangalore Post.*

MADRAS VOLUNTEER GUARDS.—The following is an extract from R. O. by Major W. M. Scharlieb, Officiating Commandant Madras Volunteer Guards, Fort St. George:—*Saturday, 1st July*, being the 25th anniversary of the formation of the Regiment, the Colonel and Officers have arranged to meet the "Non-Commissioned Officers and Volunteers," who have been associated for 25 years with the Corps, to compete for "prizes" in honour of the occasion on the regimental butts, St. Thome, at 6 A. M. Officers are kindly invited to attend.

A SUIT ON A HUNDI INSUFFICIENTLY STAMPED.—In the Court of the District Munsif of Karur, in the District of Coimbatore, Mahomed Khasim Marikar brought a suit against Syed Bowthan, for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 1,130-3-6, being the balance due on a hundi, with interest at 1 per cent. Plaintiff stated that the defendant drew a hundi at Pallapatti, on Messrs. P. S. A. M. Macdom Mahomed Maricar & Co. at Madras, and asked the said Macdom Maricar to pay the sum of Rs. 4,000 to plaintiff. The hundi was presented to Messrs. Macdom Maricar & Co., for payment, and Rs. 3,025-12-6 only were paid to plaintiff; the said hundi was returned to plaintiff by Messrs. Macdom Maricar, with instructions to recover the balance from the defendant. The defendant was informed of this at once, but he had delayed payment up to date. The defendant pleaded that the hundi was written on an insufficient stamp, and that to conceal the insufficiency of the stamp, the plaintiff had removed a slip of paper attached to the hundi, which contained the directions as to the time of payment, and which the parties intended should form part of the instrument. The Court held that the production of the hundi was necessary, and that the plaintiff might on independent evidence recover the consideration, and gave plaintiff a decree. The defendant thereupon preferred an appeal to the District Court, before Mr. Carr-Gomm, District Judge, who confirmed the decree of the Lower Court, and dismissed the appeal. Notwithstanding this decision, the defendant preferred a second appeal to the High Court, on the ground that the hundi was the only legal evidence of the obligation created by it, and that the plaintiff could not recover on it as it was insufficiently stamped, and had been altered in a material particular by the plaintiff. The High Court reversed the decrees of the Courts below, and dismissed the suit, but, under the circumstances, each party was directed to bear his own costs.—*Madras Mail.*

A VILLAGE DESTROYED BY FIRE.

ON Monday morning last, at 11 A. M., a sad and destructive fire occurred at Mudalur, the first Christian village in the Tinnevelly District. One of the women in the village went to her work in the fields, and left a small fire burning in the house of a sick woman. After a short interval, and in some unexplained way, the roof which was made of wood and palmyra leaves caught fire. Unfortunately, at this time, with the exception of a few old people, all the men, women, and children had gone off to their palmyra plantations, which are scattered over a large tract of country, and in many instances are some miles from the village of Mudalur. It thus happened that for some time the fire was unchecked, and quickly spread from house to house carrying desolation and devastation wherever it went. The horror of the people who saw the sky lit up by the flames from the distant planttions in which they were working can better be imagined than described. They came rushing into their village in large numbers. Many people ran wildly and madly in all directions, whilst others who were more calm and collected brought water from the wells in every quarter, and endeavoured to extinguish the fire. Unfortunately did not succeed until sixtyone of the best houses in the village, together with all the articles they contained, were destroyed. The distress of the people is greatly increased by the fire having taken place at this time of the year. The palmyra season is now drawing to a close, and for the last four months these poor people have been daily getting large quantities of juice from the trees. This they made into a kind of sugar, called jaggery, and stowed it away in their houses, intending to sell it at the close of the season, when, according to their usual custom, they hoped to get sufficient money to support them until February next, when the season will recommence. Some portion of nearly every house was closely packed with jaggery, the loss of which has deprived the people of their only means of livelihood for the next seven months. As some of the houses destroyed contained two, and in some cases even three families, more than three hundred men and women with their little ones are now left without a roof to cover them, and have lost everything but the clothes in which they stand. If the sum of Rs. 2,000 can be raised towards helping them, their sufferings will be greatly alleviated, and it will enable them to purchase materials to re-roo their houses, and will also supply them with necessities in their present distress. Any donations for this purpose will be most gratefully received and acknowledged by the Rev. H. B. Norman, Mudalur, near Satankuam, Tinnevelly District, South India.—*Madras Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

THE SIMLA VOLUNTEERS.—The Volunteers had a splendid day's outing on Saturday. About 200 men mustered for the occasion. The programme for the day was this. Reports announced that the enemy were in full march to seize Simla, and had already arrived close to Prospect Hill. The Volunteers marched in four columns to repulse the enemy. One column went along the cart road, another along the Mall, and the other two along the remaining two roads on the north of Primrose Hill. The enemy was met and successfully repulsed, but having fallen back on the main body, the Volunteers were in their turn attacked by superior numbers, and obliged to fall back, firing and retiring. This they succeeded in doing without the loss of a single man. Thus closed the military operations of the day. The whole corps were about 1 p. m. invited by Mr. Gibbs to take their tiffin in his grounds.—*Argus.*

GREAT FIRE AT PESHAWUR.—There has been rather a big fire, we hear, in Peshawur city, near the Kotwali. The fire lasted for six hours. General Gordon and Colonel Hawkins rendered great assistance.

The 9th April, 1882.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

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RESERVE FUND £800,000

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WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, April 1, 1881.

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All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the AGENT, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES,
Agent.

Bombay, 8th December, 1880.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

THE FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED), IN LIQUIDATION.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT CHINCHPOOGLY.

NOTICE.—Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. are instructed by the Liquidators of the Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited, in liquidation, to sell by Public Auction on the premises WITHOUT RESERVE, on THURSDAY, the 6th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., the following lots:—

LOT A.—Containing about 10,000 square yards, together with dale and sundry other trees standing thereon.

LOT B.—Containing about 10,000 square yards, together with dale and sundry other trees standing thereon.

Also on SATURDAY, the 8th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., the following lots:—

LOT C.—Containing about 18,000 square yards, together with trees standing thereon.

LOT D.—Containing about 18,000 square yards, together with trees standing thereon.

Also on MONDAY, the 10th July, 1882, at 4 p.m.:—

LOT E.—Containing about 21,000 square yards, together with trees standing thereon.

LOT F.—Containing about 24,000 square yards, with trees standing thereon.

LOT G.—Containing about 24,000 square yards, with trees standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Liquidators, No. 1, Church Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 4th July, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

JAPANWARE ON COMMISSION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell on commission at their rooms, an invoice of 11 cases Japanware, consisting of awala vases, agata jars and covers, sets of beer jugs, awata dish and covers, tea sets, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

On FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Apollo House, Fort, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plateware, crockery, and glassware, handsome fullsprung dinner table, cane seat chairs, sideboards, whatnots, &c., &c., the property of the Bombay Total Abstinence Society.

The above is now on view.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church-street, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, elegant pictures and oleographs, rich and handsome china and Japanese vases, horses, carriages, &c., the property of the late Mrs. Anne Caroline Crawford.

The property on View four days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome solid mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schroder, first-rate single barrel breech-loading Purdey rifle in case complete by Holland, a first-rate picture, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, handsome 4 light hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome cheval glass in very good order, a handsome English-built 4-seated glass fronted miniature brougham in excellent order, a handsome strong dog-cart, a handsome fast trotting grey arab gallowsy, set of plated and brass mounted single and double harness, gentleman's and lady's side saddle, China cane matting, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of G. W. ROUGHTON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 5 p.m. on the same day.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 4th July, 1882.

NOTICE

WASTE LANDS AVAILABLE FOR PLANTERS IN THE TAVOY DISTRICT.

WASTE LANDS, covered at present with forest, bamboos, or grass, are available for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices at altitudes varying from 100 feet to 6,800 feet above the sea in the Tavoy district. This region is between the 13th and 14th parallels of north latitude, and its rainfall ranges from 200 to 220 inches a year. The lands are mostly within 30 to 50 miles of the steamer station of Thayetchaung on the Tavoy river, which steamers between Tavoy, Mergui, Moulmein or Rangoon once a week inwards and outwards.

II.—Grants of land in lots ranging from 100 to 1,000 acres can be had for planting tea, coffee, cinchona, or spices on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy. Such grants will be made in accordance with the "Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876," and with the rules sanctioned thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council. Copies of the Act and rules can be obtained by intending planters on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy, the Commissioner of Tenasserim at Moulmein, or the Secretariat, Rangoon.

III.—In addition to the concessions and conditions laid down in the Act and rules, the following special concessions will be made to persons taking up land for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices, in Tavoy, namely,—

(1) A grantee must bring under cultivation one-third of his grant within 12 years from the date of his obtaining the grant. If, after the expiration of 12 years, any surplus uncultivated land, in excess of two acres of waste for each acre of cultivated land, shall remain on the grant, such surplus waste shall then revert to Government, and the grantee shall have no further claim or right in the surplus which has so reverted.

(2) A grantee will not be liable to pay any land revenue or any price for the land of his grant until the end of the tenth year after he enters on possession, provided that he takes *bonâ fide* steps to cultivate a reasonable proportion of the land with coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices. In the event of any grantee disputing any more precise definition of a reasonable proportion of the land the Commissioner may decide beforehand in each case what proportion of the grant ought to be thus cultivated in each year.

(3) After the end of the tenth year the grantee will be liable to pay land revenue at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre and cesses at the rate of two annas per acre on one-third of his grant up to the year 1900 A. D.; after the expiration of such year he will be liable to pay for one-third of his grant the same revenue rate as is paid for garden lands in the nearest revenue circle where a garden rate obtains.

(4) A grantee will not be called upon to pay anything for timber, bamboos, or grass which he may cut upon his grant, provided he takes *bonâ fide* steps as aforesaid to cultivate coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices.

IV.—The only payment which a grantee will have to make on receiving his grant will be eight annas an acre for the cost of survey and demarcation. In consideration of such grantee the Deputy Commissioner will cause a survey to be made of the grant, will furnish the grantee with a copy of such survey, and will cause boundary marks to be erected at suitable points in the outer boundary of the grant.

V.—The wishes of applicants will be met, as far as possible, in regard to the situation and shape of their grants. But ordinarily—

(*a*) no grant will be given where the Forest Department intend to make a forest reserve:

(*b*) no grant will be given on such a place as will unduly circumscribe the extension of cultivation of the grazing-grounds of any neighbouring village or hamlet;

(*c*) grants facing a road or navigable stream will have to be of a depth double the length facing such road or navigable stream;

(*d*) small strips will be reserved leading to landing places for the benefit of neighbouring villages and grantees.

VI.—The Government is now spending much larger sums than heretofore on roads in the Tavoy district. If planters settle in the district, further funds will be allotted for roads from their neighbourhood to the steamer station at either Tavoy or Thayetchaung.

VII.—In order to encourage pioneers in the coffee and cinchona enterprise in Tavoy, the Government will pay to the first four grantees who begin *bonâ fide* planting operations Rs. 15 per head for every Indian or Chinese coolie, male or female, over 16 years of age, who may be settled and housed on their plantations before the 1st March 1883.

VIII.—In any case of doubt regarding the *bonâ fide* character of operations for the purposes of concessions III and VII, the Deputy Commissioner will decide, and his decision will be subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Tenasserim, whose decision will be final.

IX.—All minerals and metals under and within the lands granted under those rules are reserved by Government, together with the right to enter upon and resume such portion of land as may be necessary for examining or working mines upon payment of just compensation to the grantee for loss of, or injury done to, the surface.

C. D. BURGESS,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
British Burmah.

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